The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,254.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... " 2 8
Third do. .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.................. 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines....................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line............................ " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander H. Moany, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras	6
" Carwar	24	" Muslipatam	7
" Narrakel	28	" Coconada	8
" Alleppey	28	" Vizagapatam	9
" Tuticorin	30	" Bimlipatam	9
" Colombo	31	" Gopalpore	10
" Negapatam ... Aug.	3	" False Point	11
" Pondicherry	4	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melvills, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSREH	16
" Kurrachee	1	" Fao	16
" Muscat	4	" Bushire	18
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Linga	22
" Bahrein	7	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Linga	8	" Jask	25
" Bushire	10	" Gwadur	27
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	31
" Busreh ... Arrive	13	Arrive BOMBAY ..... Sept.	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Aven, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 24th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J Melvills, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	53	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 480 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	" 350	" 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZERBINO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zerbino.

Bombay, 19th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.
				AUGUST.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renneldson	2984	400	13th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 530 H.P.), Captain W. H. Puckley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 17th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE SHARE BAZAR. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Share Bazaar, the following Shares :—On account and at the risk of Gungadass Toolseydass, and by order of Sha Munordass Laldass.

15 Shares of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, Nos. 348, 362, 378, 379 380, 381, 382, 383, 184, 185, 386, 390, 391, 394, 395.
15 Shares of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 400, 432, 433, 434, 452, 457, 459, 460, 672, 684, 700, 707, 709, 820, 831.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a Share of The Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Share Bazar, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazar, Fort, on account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan, the following Share :—

1 Share of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household furniture plated, glass and crockery, &c. &c. at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the valuable household furniture &c., the property of a Gentleman, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert services plated cruet frame, ice pitcher, table candlesticks, plated spoons and forks, ivory handle knives and forks, dining tables, sideboard, carved conversation couches, a large four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dispense cupboard, copper cooking utensils, &c.

The Catalogues will not be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 29th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

AGENTS.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season.

Robertson's Bungalow	Rs. 800
The Bee Hive	600
Scott's Bungalow	400
The Wilderness	400
Craigie Burn	400
Wadia Lodge	400
Harrison House	300
Fernwood	300
Nelbonga House	350
Walker's Bungalow	300
Mary Lodge	250
Upna Cottage	200
Tumara Cottage	150

For plans of the Houses, Lists of Furniture, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against, the ESTATE of the late Captain NOYES, Quarter Master 3rd Regt. N. L. I., are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment within ONE MONTH from this date.

W. T. BOWEN, Colonel,
3rd Regt. N. L. I., President.

Camp Ahmedabad, 20th July 1875.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
33, NEW WEINSTEIGE, STUTTGART, GERMANY.

MISS TRINKS and MISS MEYER having a few vacancies for Pupils, will be glad to receive the DAUGHTERS of Officers serving in India, to whom they can offer a comfortable and happy Home, combined with all the advantages of a good Education.

The Pupils take Lessons in Music and Drawing at the Conservatorium from the best Masters.

Miss T. & M. have already under their care children whose parents are in India, and have permission to refer to them for further particulars. References in England also given.

Terms.—From £50 to £70 per annum, according to age.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New-Bond Street, London, and Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W. An sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d. and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, competent in both English and Guzerathi, to attend from 5 to 7 P.M. Apply to "M. C." at Khoja General Library.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anemia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co, on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anemia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*,

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

WANTED, from 1st August 1875, a DAROGAH at Rs. 40 per mensem, for the DISTILLERY at NASIK. Apply to COLLECTOR.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector of Nasik.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, MESSES, AND HOTELS.—KANGRA VALLEY TEAS of various brands and of the finest quality, made from the Spring Crop of 1875, can now be had on favourable wholesale terms from

STIRLING & CULBARD,
Kangra Valley Tea Depot, Umritsur, Punjab.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FOR SALE at CALCUTTA, three WATSON'S PATENT PRESSES, with Engines and Pumps complete.

These Presses are in perfect order, and can be seen at work. They are admirably adapted for the Screwing of Cotton, and a reasonable offer will be accepted either for delivery as they stand, f. o. b. at Calcutta, or Cost, Freight, and Insurance to any port between Calcutta and Bombay. Apply to

C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 P.M., for the following Business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the Season ending 30th June 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in room of Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and Magnus Mowat, who retire in terms of Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : GLASGOW, 151, West George Street. LONDON OFFICE : 2, King William Street, E. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE—BONUS YEAR.

The Directors invite attention to the considerable reductions they have recently made in the premiums for Life Assurance in India.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100.

	Age 25.	Age 37.	Age 50.
With Profits	£3 6 5	£4 1 6	£5 13 1
Without Profits	£2 18 8	£3 11 2	£5 0 5

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared at 31st December, for the quinquennial period then ending.

Fire Insurance effected on almost every description of property at moderate rates of premium.

Prospectuses, Report and Balance Sheet, and every other information may be obtained on application to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

12th July, 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors :
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513 : 7 : 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs a. p.	Quarterly. Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 29.

	Rs. a. p
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25 6 0
The old rates do. do.	30 12 0
The Standard	31 8 0
The Universal	29 0 0
The Commercial	34 0 0
The London and Lancashire	33 8 8
The City of Glasgow	31 8 0
The Church of England	30 0 0
The Royal	30 0 0
The Alliance	31 10 0

INDIAN BRANCH :
Central Office : 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
CAPT. H. P. LOVELL, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
E. F. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Ewart.
AGENTS—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.

BOMBAY:

AGENTS :—W. NICOL & Co.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

REVISED PRICE LIST FOR 1875.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

MORTON & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in Canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	as.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs.	as.	Wholesale in Bulk in Chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
ORANGE PEKOE, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	Messrs. Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	10	1	8	
PEKOE, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
BOLTA MIXTURE	1	10	1	8	
BYJNAUTH MIXTURE	1	10	1	8	
PEKOE SOUCHONG, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
SOUCHONG	1	6	1	4	
ROYAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at their Depots from 1 lb. upwards.

The finest Mocha Coffee ready for use in tins of 1 and 2 lbs. at Rs. 1-4 per lb.

TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO.

CHOICE WINES.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. invite the attention of the Public to a Select Consignment of PURE MARSALA, just imported direct from Naples, in Wood and Bottle, which they can confidently recommend as a WINE of the best quality of its kind, and which has been highly approved of by Connoisseurs.

CASKS containing 43 Gallons.................. Rs. 210
CASES containing 3 Dozens.................. " 45

MORTON & Co. have also just received, from the celebrated Wine Merchants, Messrs. KENNAWAY & Co., London, a large Consignment of their finest SHERRIES of the same quality as those they supply to the Cellars of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House and to many of the leading nobility. These Wines are packed in Cases of 3 Dozen each, and are offered for sale at the following moderate Prices :—

BLACK SEAL	Puro	Rs.	23 8	per Dozen
GREEN SEAL	Oloroso	"	26 8	do.
WHITE SEAL	Romano	"	27 8	do.
YELLOW SEAL	Manzanilla	"	28 8	do.
CHOCOLATE SEAL	Aroma	"	29 8	do.
BLUE SEAL	Fino	"	30 8	do.

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

MORTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July 1875.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

Fine Brown Cotton ....Per doz. Rs. 8 8
Superfine do .... " 13 8
Balbriggan very fine........................ " 19 0
Balbriggan embossed Silk........................ " 32 0
Brown Cotton with Coloured Stripes........................ " 18 0
Heather Coloured Stripes........................ " 18 0

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet...Per doz. Rs.22 0
Brown Lisle, with neat Fancy Stripes........ " 22 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Drab Striped........................Per doz. Rs.16 0
Fine Red Drab Striped........................ " 24 0
Superfine Silver Grey........................ " 20 0
Light Fawn........................ " 23 0
Brown........................ " 20 0
Fancy Colours........................ " 16 8
Shetland Lamb's Wool........................ " 35 0
Ribbed hand-knitted Grey Lamb's Wool........ " 38 0

KNICKER-BOCKER STOCKINGS.

Gentleman's hand-woven, assorted shades per pair ....Rs. 4 8 5 8

FOR DRESS WEAR.

Black Silk Socks........................Per Pair Rs. 8 8
Scarlet do. .... " " 8 8
Thigh Hose Flesh Color .... " " 20 0

BATHING DRAWERS.

Heather Mixed Cotton,........................Rs. 2 8
Fancy Striped do. 2 8

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS THIN GAUZE MERINO.

25 Fine Gauze.

Size of in Inches	34	36	40
Rs.	2-4	2-8	2-12

17 fine Gauze Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in Inches	34	36	38	40	42
Rs.	3-8	4	4-3	5	5-8

The above is the best Banian we can procure at a reasonable price, and stand Indian washing well.

40 Gauze Merino Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
Rs.	4	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8

This 40 Gauze is the finest Merino we have.

32 Indian Gauze Vest, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
Rs.	5-8	6-0	6 8	7	7-8

These Banians are made of silk and wool, and have always been considered the best for Indian wear.

Summer Merino Vests each.

Size of Chest in inches	36	38	40	42
Rs.	5	5-8	6	6-8

These Banians are worn in England during the summer and autumn months. They are very suitable for the Bombay cold season.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON AND MERINO PANTS, DOUBLE SEATED.

Brown Dress Cotton Pants

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
Rs.	4-8	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8

Superior Merino.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	31	38	42
Rs.	6 0	6-8	7	7-8	8

The above are double-seated and suitable for hard riding.

Self Grey Merino each.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
Rs.	6	6-8	7	7-8	8

Double seated as above.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.

Ladies' White Cotton extra fashioned double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13 8	15-8
		per dozen.		
Ladies' 2 Thread Balbriggan double Heels and Feet. A thoroughly serviceable Stocking	In	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	16 8	18-0	20-0
		per dozen.		
Heather Ribbed Hose full Fashioned Legs	In.	8½		9½
	Rs.	20		21

LADIES' WHITE LISLE STOCKINGS.

FineLisle Thread Extra-Fashioned	In	8½	9½
	Rs.	18	18½
Extra Quality Fashioned Double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	25	26	27-8

LADIES' MERINO HOSE.

Ladies' Heather Coloured Merino for Steamer wear, very warm	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13-8	4-8
		per dozen.		

GIRLS' STOCKINGS.

Girls' White Cotton fine useful Hose, full fashioned.

Inches	6	6	7	7½	8	8½	
Rs.	12	12-8	13	13-8	14	14-8	per dozen.

Girls' Heather coloured for Steamer or Mofussil wear.

Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	
Rs.	8 8	9	9-8	10	10-8	11	per dozen.

Heather Ribbed Stockings, full fashioned Legs.

Inches	7	7½	8	8½
Rs.	18	19	19-8	20

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

Fine White Cotton Socks, Double Heels and Feet.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7	
Rs.	6-8	7	7 8	8	8-8	per doz

Extra Super White Cotton Socks, Fashioned.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7	
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	per doz.

Heather Merino Socks, mixed dark colours.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	8	8 8	9	10	10-8

LADIES' MERINO UNDERVESTS.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Undervests, low necks and short sleeves, made expressly for Indian wear........Rs. 4-8, 5, 5 8
Ladies' Gauze Undervests, Merino 2 Thread, Extra finished ....Rs. 5, 5-8, 6 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED per P. & O. Steamer CATHAY, a nice assortment of LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, LADIES' FELT HATS, trimmed, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS, &c.

EAST STREET, POONA.
OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL,
AND
Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case........................Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses........................Rs. 30
Steel Spectacles with Case........................ " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses........................ " 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefore, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 15th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1874.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Dark Grey Arab Horse, 3 years, 14-3 high, will make a good charger.

A Grey Arab Horse, 5 year, 14-1½ high, fast stepper in single or double harness, and a good mover under saddle.

"Duchess," a powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15½ high, one of the fastest trotters in Bombay.

A Black Waler Gelding, 4 years, 15¼ high, perfectly quiet in single or double harness, a capital Brougham Horse.

"Nimrod," a very handsome well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, standing 15-2½ a good fencer, and will make a grand charger.

A Light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 year, 15-2¼, broken to single and double harness, a stylish stepper.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 high, accustomed to be driven in single and double harness, has also been ridden.

A Bay Horse, 5 years, 15 high, a good mover under saddle, very showy, has been used as a second charger.

An Iron Grey Gulf Arab, 14-3 high, recently imported.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand ; the second time, stops it ; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co
3, Hornby Row.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. .....6s. 6d. "

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	"	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30	"	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	"	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	"	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9	"	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	"	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons				1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10	"	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
				£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Wares, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged. Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.



BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

BRANCH DEPOT IN INDIA : 15, Meadow Street, Bombay. TEMPORARY SHOW ROOM : 2, East Street, Poona.

Orders for up-country will be promptly attended to.

Letters to be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
15, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds ... ...Rs. 14 per doz. qts
Vray Canon ... ... " 18 "
Chateau Leoville ... ... " 22 "
Chateau Lafite ... ... " 26 "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer ... ... " 15 "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ... Rs. 5-4 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. " 3-0 " pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer Clio.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 doz. tins at Rs. 1 per lb.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1875

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st July 1875.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat, the day's sales having only reached 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Reuter's spot quotations show a decline of 1/16d per lb. in Fair Dhollera and ⅛d. in Fair Omra and Mid. Orleans.

To-day's market opened dull: probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 5,000.

From New York yesterday's message quotes Futures unaltered, Mid-Uplands on the spot at 15 cents per lb., a decline of ⅛, which, however, is counterbalanced by a fall of a ¼ per cent. in the price of gold. The receipts at the ports were again blank, so that for the four days last year there were 3,100 bales received against none this year. Reuter now gives the figures for the past week, making the position to date as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,449,000	3,745,800	3,536,400
" Exports to U. K. "	1,806,000	1,786,000	1,844,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull, yesterday's quotation showing a decline of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings, other goods unchanged. 40's. Mule Twist, if correctly quoted, has improved ⅛d. per lb.

In General Produce the only change is in Coffee, for which a further advance of 1 shilling per cwt. is noted.

The influx of Gold to the Bank of England still goes on, £455,000 having been paid in yesterday, making £829,000 paid in altogether since the last return.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94½, French Rentes at 105¼; Bar Silver is still 55 11/16 per oz.

Sterling Exchange has not altered to-day, the transactions being still on a very limited scale. The course of rates for the Mail almost entirely depends upon the result of the allotments of Council drafts in London to-day, and should they, as seems generally expected, go at about 1s 9½d. per rupee, the probability is we shall see rates here easier afterwards. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s-9d 15-32	per rupee.	
Do	6 months' sight	...1s-9d 15-16	"
Credits	3 "	...1s-9d 29-32	"
Documents	3 "	...1s-9d 31-32	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unaltered. For Government Paper there are buyers but no sellers; of Fours at Rs. 102⅞; Fours and a half at Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half at Rs. 109.

The depression in the Share Market has increased to-day, and our quotations show a further fall in all descriptions. Spinning and Weaving Scrip continues to give way most, a general decline of Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per share having taken place to day nor are there any buyers at the lower level. Even some of the leading companies now stand at a discount, and from the tenor of the market to-day a further fall seems more than likely. Adverse rumours are current respecting some large speculators, and should they receive confirmation the market now is in a state in which a collapse would be most easily brought about. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. easier to day and Mofussil Press Co. Rs. 10 per share lower.

The Cotton Market still occupies the same position. Next to nothing is doing on European account and prices are consequently quite nominal.

Freights are at £2 per ton for Liverpool both by sail and steam.

Piece Goods are unchanged.

The *Manchester Guardian* of July 2 says:—"Throughout a large part of the past month our market has been distracted by the occurrence of a series of important and alarming failures, as well as by rumours and unfounded apprehensions of further mischief. A good deal of effort has been expended for the purpose of tracing these disasters principally to Manchester, and especially to the trade between this market and the far East. It is to be observed, however, that by far the greater portion of the failures have occurred in London, and that the losses arising out of them have fallen most heavily there, the proportion sustained here being comparatively very light. There are, moreover, the strongest reasons for believing that although the export of cotton fabrics to the East has, like all other important departments of English foreign trade, been carried on with little profit and with some occasional loss during the past two years, the disasters of last month can only be justly attributed to it in a very small degree. Still, the caution and vigilance which have been exercised amongst bankers and discount houses in London have been seriously felt in our market. There has been at times considerable difficulty in negotiating Manchester of unquestionable soundness, and the consequent effect upon this market has been much greater than can be accounted for by this circumstance alone. Moreover, whilst those who may have experienced difficulty in obtaining loans have been constrained to abstain from buying as much as possible others who have been under no such necessity have availed themselves of the opportunity to keep on a downward movement from which they naturally hope ere long to reap some advantage. Thus these leading events of the month have had an influence here greatly exceeding their intrinsic gravity so far as our market is concerned."

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. ALEXANDER COLLIE AND CO.

At the Court of Bankruptcy this morning the case of Alexander and William Collie, trading as merchants in Leadenhall-street and at Manchester under the firm of Alexander Collie and Co., was brought before Mr. Registrar Pepys, Mr. Hollams, jun., in applying for the appointment of Mr. John Young (of the firm of Turquands and Co.), as receiver and manager, read an affidavit from which it appeared that the suspension occurred on the 15th of June, and the debtors had now filed a petition for the liquidation of their affairs by arrangement or composition. Their aggregate liabilities were estimated at £3,400,000 and their transactions had been very numerous and complicated. There was a large stock of goods in warehouses at Manchester belonging to the firm, and it was desirable that portion of them should be sold from time to time, or a considerable loss might accrue, and numerous other matters were arising in connection with the estate which would require immediate and constant attention. The nomination of Mr. Young as receiver and manager was approved of by creditors to the amount of about £1,500,000. His honour accordingly made the appointment.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Edward Percy, 879 tons, Captain E. W Nelson, will sail to-day for Calcutta.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain F. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Commander F. S. Clayton and eleven deck passengers for different ports.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, 2103 tons, Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Southampton (June 24th), via the Suez Canal, with English Mail and the following cargo:—1 box gold, 5 boxes specie, 298 boxes bar silver, 44 cases cochineal, 223 packages paper, 22 cases saddlery, 6 cases umbrellas, 492 packages wine, 21 cases stationery, 1,136 packages cotton piece goods, 18 cases candles, 121 bales twist, 149 bundles pipes, 84 cases brass sheets, 110 cases provisions, 115 cases brandy, 116 packages strawboards, 516 kegs nails, 8 cases empty bottles, 25 cases corks, 7 cases thread, 63 cases medicine, 12 bundles steel, 69 cases oil, 150 cases champagne, 150 bundles steel iron, 104 cases candles, 21 barrels sulphur, 10 cases tobacco, 400 packages beer, 6 cases mustard seeds, 80 packages earthenware, 89 packages oilmanstores 63 cases color, 1000 packages port, 5 cases varnish, 778 packages copper, 111 cases boots, 70 cases claret, 644 packages iron, 265 cases spirit, 347 cases gin, 40 casks fireclay, 1155 cases tinplates, 23 bundles ropes, 15 bottles quicksilver, 82 bundles ivory, 3 boxes false pearls and some packages of merchandise for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Peshawar (s)	White	Southampton, June 24.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Burmah (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee,

The ship Edward Percy, Nelson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Parana, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
16	Dragon	McClemon ...	Liverpool, April 2nd.
17	Viceroy(s)................	Mordoch	London, Feb 6.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson.........	Bombay, June 28.
	Penguin (s)	Cowell	London, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
16	Queen Victoria (s)...	....	....
	D. of Sutherland(s).	....	....
	Madura (s)	....	....
	Legislator (s)	....	....
17	China (s)	....	....
	Balkamah................	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.			
18	Deccan(s).............	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—July 21.

From Liverpool.

Edward Percy, 1 barrel coal tar, Edward Bates and Co.
Europa s, 25 barrels stout, 3 cases butter and 3 cases hams, C. E. Mitchell and Co.
Clive s, 7 boxes tin plates, Hassumally Lallmeya; 3 cases silvered glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

For Marseilles.

Surat s, 1 case watch glass, C. Marks and Co.

From Bordeaux.

India s, 51 cases brandy, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 25 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's sons; 150 cases brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons; 70 cases corks, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co; 25 cases champagne, and 55 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, C. Bonnerjalle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 21.

For Liverpool.

Vixon s, 1,822½ cwts wheat, Curdhan Premjee; 174 cwts coir yarn, Tallub Arbee; 52 bales cotton, Visram Vagjee; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 50 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Hurridass Morarjee.

For London.

Kurrachee s, 3 bales hides and 14 cases fishmaws, Peerboy Damjee; 6 bales skins, W. Nicol and Co.

For Venice.

Delhi s, 5 bales hides, Alsen Riebe and Co.

For Marseilles.

India s, 75 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 109½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Hongkong.

Surat s, 44 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen John Mahomed; 2½ cwts fennel seed, Morally Nuthoo; 45 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Ramonjee and Co; 13 bales cotton, Gocuidass Cullianjee; 70 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Ellias; 99½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium, N. G. Abraham; 35 chests opium, E. G Abram; 127 cwts sandlewood, 62 cwts woodplate, and 19 packages bysabole, S. N. Talatee; 30 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 114 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT—22nd July.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Long Cause.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dew Curran Cullianjee and another v Khoja Kha Vulled Hoossein Khan Mona Woman Claimant.

Long Causes.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and othe—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In person—Nanjee Tullani v Jiwa Dhunjee, Ram Dhunjee—In person.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevundas Doolubdas v Dewallee co—In person.
563-74—Balcrustna—Ragunath Krishnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—Shamrow—Antajee Sakharam Pandit v Anandrow Vinayek and other—M M Munshi.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and other—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Mudon Gopal v Ram Narayen Bhaya—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—M B Barbhaya.—Part heard.
557-74—Pestonjee Cawasjee—Abdool Suttar Mahomed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—P V Kirtikar.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantraw Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.
167-74—Fletcher and Smith—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier Janardhun and O.
703-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Perozsha Cursetjee and others v R J Antrobus—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
458-74—In person—Bulloo Mahadoo v Kessow Govind and others Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

Short Cause.

468-74—Shamrao—Megbhai widow v Dayal Bhimjee—K Morojee—Part heard.
88-75—In person—Deonger Moolla v Hubi hajee and another.
166-75—Mr Bicknell—Sha Hurry Vullub Motiram v Toolsee Luchmee widow and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
112-75—Tyebjee and Sayani—3 Tyebjee & Co v Nurrotumdass Tribhowandass and others.
116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee an Infant v Navibai widow and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass and Hearn Cleveland and LeWarner.
129-75—Mr Bicknell—Bapoojee Raghojee and another v Chimabai widow.—In person.
121-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Manockjee Petit's S and W Company v Soonderjee Weljee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
123-75—In person—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Dorabjee Eduljee others.
124-75—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Coorabai widow and another v Khimjee Soonderjee and another—Rimington Hore and Langly.
129-75—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Lukhmidass Khimjee and another v Navibai widow.
132-75—Mr Bicknell—Sha Chunilall Munordass v Sha Cursondas Nuthoobhoy—In person.
134-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—G H Gaddum and others v Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel—Jefferson and Payne.
642-74—K Morojee—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain S. H. Cowan, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate.

Conductor C. Bather, Barrack Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on Medical Certificate.

ARRIVALS.—July 20.

Dickson, Captain, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Mackenzie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A. on duty, from England.
Smalley, Captain, Madras 19th Regt N I, on duty, from England
Hartigan, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Mackie, Surg Major, Bombay 7th Foot, on leave, from Baroda.
Candy, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on duty, from Tanna.
Beatson, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Med Dept, on duty, from England.
Clerke, Lieut Col, Bengal 73rd Regt, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—July 16.

Wilson, Lieut, Bengal 59th Foot, on Med Cert, to England.

July 19.

Candy, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on duty, to Tanna.

July 21.

Mackenzie Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Bangalore.
Candy, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Beatson, Dy Surg General Bengal Med Dept, on duty, to Calcutta.
Swinhoe, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Deesa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 17.)

Home Department.

H Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Richard Garth, Kt q c, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Sir Richard Garth took his seat on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

The services of Maj J N B Hewett, Bengal S C, Asst Comsr of the 1st grade, in Oudh, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr W A Forbes, c s, to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th March last.

The H n C Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 266, dated the 18th March last.

The Hon W Markby, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th Nov next.

Ecclesiastical.

The Revd C E Wheeler, late Chaplain of Bankipore in Bengal to be Chaplain of Nowgong.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr C A Hacket, Asst on the Geological Survey of India, has been granted by H M's Secy of State leave for three months on medical certificate in extension of the furlough granted him in the Notification of this department No 268, dated the 16th May 1874.

Customs and Salt.

Mr G A Bradford and Mr W Synnott respectively made over and received charge of the Office of Personal Asst to the Comr of Inland Customs on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

Political Department.

H Ex the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr V Escher, as Vice-Consul for Austria at Aden.

H Ex the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hakeem Sadula Khan as Commercial Agent at Bombay on the part of his Highness the Ameer of Kashgar.

Mr F Holmwood, Asst to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, officiated as Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent at Zanzibar from the 8th of May 1875, until relieved by Maj Euan Smith, c s i, on the afternoon of 1st June 1875.

Surgn J Robb, m d, in medical charge at Zanzibar, officiated as Asst to the Political Agent for the same period.

Maj H M Repton, Depy Comsr, to officiate as Comsr of Ajmere, with effect from date of receiving charge, vice Mr L S Saunders, on leave Mr J J D LaTouche to continue to officiate as Depy Comsr of Ajmere, during the deputation of Maj Repton.

Financial Department.

Privilege leave for two months and fifteen days is granted to Mr R A Fink, Asst to the Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr G W Cline, l l d is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Accountant Genl, Bengal, until further orders.

Military Department.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned Officer, with effect from the 19th July 1875, in room of Col C M Barrow, c b, who has succeeded to the Col's allowance:—

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Depy Asst Commissary and Honorary Lt Gerald F Frederick Cox, 1st grade Sub-Engr, P W Dept,—for twelve months under the rules of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn-Maj Robert Moir, m d, of the Medical Dept, Civil, 24 Pergunnahs,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to the notification issued by the Govt of Bengal dated 30th June 1875, the services of Surgn L R Dawson, of the Medical Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, No 134, dated the 20th May 1875, is published for general information:—

Para 5—Lt-Col S D White, Bengal S C has been permitted to reside in this country under the terms of Genl Order No 797 of 1872, from the 1st March 1875, the date of the expiration of his furlough, to the 1st April 1875, the date of his retirement from the service under the provisions of G O G G No 1, dated 1st Jan 1875.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secy of State for India No 134, dated the 20th May 1875, is published for general information:—

Para 7—Col J E L Willows Bengal S C has been permitted to reside in this Country under the terms of General Order No 797 of 1st August 1872, with effect from the 15th May 1875.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal S C, having completed 12 years service, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808, of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt Robert Charles Nicholetts,—10th July 1875.

In continuation of Govt Genl Order No 673, dated 1st July 1875, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 January 1875:—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Banastre Pryce Lloyd, S C, ordinary pension £ 456-5, capitalized value of annuity £ 5,467, to be paid in England, retired 15th July 1875.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

Lt S G F Salfe, of the Royal Artillery Subn. vice Lt E F Cambier appointed Comdt, No 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

The services of Lt J S Frith, of the R A, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lt-Govr of Bengal for employment on His Honor's personal staff.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt C F Gleig, of the 2nd Battn, 22nd Foot, to be Depy Asst Adjt General for Musketry, in succession to Maj F S Terry, who vacates on promotion to the substantive rank of field Officer.

Public Works Department.

Mr E Corcoran, Temporary Overseer 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the P W Dept in that Grade.

Mr G Prussia, Accountant 2nd grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch, with the temporary rank of Accountant 1st grade, with effect from the 5th July 1875.

The transfer of Mr E Rose, Supervisor 2nd grade, from the staff of the Nizam's State Railway to the Buildings and Roads Branch P W Dept, Hyderabad, (Notification No 145 of 25th March 1875) is cancelled.

Mr W Moore, Supervisor 1st grade Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P W Dept Hyderabad.

The following Engr Apprentices are transferred from Bengal to British Burma for employment in the Railway Branch:—

Mr A E Ade, H T Guyther, H G F Smith and V B Paterson.

The following changes are ordered in the Control Establishment P W Dept:—

Mr F P Quinlan Asst Controller 1st grade, and Asst Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Depy Controller.

Mr H J R DeSalis, Asst Controller, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr W M Vivian, Engr Apprentice, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Control Establishment as an Asst Controller 3rd grade, and is posted to Bengal.

To Notification No 155, dated 25th March 1875, posting Capt B Lovett, r e, c s i, to the Punjab and with the rank of Executive Engr 2nd grade.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.)

BOMBAY.

Death.

NOYES—July 19th, at Camp Ahmedabad, Capt. E. H. Noyes, Quarter Master, 3rd. Regt. N. L. I.

Marriage.

RIEKIE—BAMFIELD—July 21st, at Byculla Church, Bombay, Henry Edward Loch, son of Lt. Col. Bamfield, B.S.C., to Janet Durie, eldest daughter of John Riekie, E. I. R., Newadie.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

CLINE—July 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Charles E. Cline, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.
WATSON—July 19th, at Bellary, the wife of Captain C. J Watson, 21st Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
OUGHTERSON—July 14th, at Alleppey, the wife of J. R. Oughterson, Esq., of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

As Lord Northbrook has taken the public into his confidence about his Burmese policy, and has invited criticism on the conduct of Sir D. Forsyth's Mission by publishing the diplomatic correspondence and the Resolution of the Government of India relating to it, we hope it will not be considered impertinent on our part if we crave further information on a point of no slight importance. What we want to get is an official explanation of the reasons for the Envoy's departure from Burma before the settlement of the principal question at issue between His Burmese Majesty and the Government of India. It will have been observed that in the Resolution of the Government of India the difference regarding the political *status* of Western Karennee is rightly spoken of as a matter of altogether secondary consideration in comparison with the very serious causes of complaint against the King of Burma which arose after Sir D. Forsyth had received his original instructions. The Envoy was directed, we are told, not to open friendly negotiations about Western Karannee till the King's reception of Leeseetahee had been explained, and till he had come to a proper understanding with the Burmese Court as to the arrangements which should be made in the event of a fresh mission being sent to China. The King having anticipated the proposals of the Envoy with regard to Western Karennee by offering to recognize the independence of that interesting country, and His Majesty's explanation of Leeseetahee's reception having been accepted by the Government of India as a sign of repentance, nothing was left for Sir Douglas to settle but the terms on which another mission would be permitted to cross Burmese territory to the frontier of China. Accordingly, in obedience to his instructions, the Envoy, on the 21st of June, wrote to the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs a letter containing this paragraph:—"Until the result "of the inquiry be known, His Excellency the "Viceroy is unable to say whether he will send "a fresh expedition or not. It appears, how-"ever, that the King offered to Captain Strover "to send the expedition back again to China "if arrangements could be made. The Viceroy "desires that his thanks may be communicated "to His Majesty for this offer, and, should a "mission be sent, it will be necessary that "a sufficient escort of British troops ac-"company it, in order to protect it from "insult or attack." Having made this formal and formidable demand, Sir Douglas waited not for an answer, but took leave of the King and set out on his return journey to Rangoon, though before his departure from Mandalay "an informal, but friendly, communica-"tion was made to him from the Minister, in-"dicating disinclination on the part of the Court "of Ava to assent to an escort of British troops "accompanying a fresh mission to China, but "offering a Burmese escort." In justice to the Envoy, we are bound to call attention to the remarkable fact that he had no instructions to obtain a reply to the demand that a British force, numbers unknown, should be allowed to march through the King of Burma's dominions. The Government of India, in its Resolution, makes this extraordinary admission of its own feebleness:—

"Sir Douglas Forsyth was not directed to request "a reply from the Burmese Government, *as there was "no reason to anticipate any objection on their part.*"

Could any Government make a more absolute confession of political incapacity than is contained in the words we have italicized? Why, it must be quite plain, not merely to the King of Burma, but to everyone, we should think, who takes an interest in the matter except the members of the Government of India, that the King would practically abandon his pretensions to be an independent Sovereign by making the concession asked for by that Government. A British Mission, accompanied by a small escort of British troops, would in all probability be attacked long before it reached the frontier of Yunnan, and a repulse would entail the necessity of the despatch of a British Army through Upper Burma. And, if the road to Yunnan were once opened, it could not be kept open unless the Government of India maintained permanent garrisons of British troops at different posts along the route from Prome to Bhamo and Momein. The demand, therefore, to let a fresh mission be escorted by British troops clearly implied the occupation of the line of the Irrawaddy, the principal highway of communication in Independent Burma, by a foreign force strong enough at any time to take possession of the whole country. How, then, could the Government of India, if it had taken the trouble to consider the nature of such a demand before making it, suppose that the King of Burma, who has not the reputation of being an utter idiot, would agree without demur to the proposal to let "a sufficient escort "of British troops accompany the Mission, in "order to protect it from insult or attack?"

But there is, unfortunately, in the Resolution of the Government of India sufficient evidence to show that the demand about the escort was made by Lord Northbrook and his colleagues in a thoughtless way, and that the consequences of their action in this matter had not been duly weighed by them beforehand. For, referring to the King of Burma's "friendly" but unexpected communication on the subject in reply to their Envoy's letter, they say:—"In "consequence of this circumstance it has become "necessary to make a fresh communication to "the King, *and the subject is still* (July 12) "*under consideration.*" Surely a demand of this kind should never have been put forward until the possibility of its rejection had been taken into account and the course to be adopted in such an event by the Government of India plainly marked out. We have heard a good deal of late about the remarkable vigour with which the rod of empire is swayed by a Viceroy who has concentrated in his own hands all the powers formerly wielded by local Governments, and we were under the impression that no political difficulty could arise in the extremest part of India without provoking the immediate and decisive interference of Lord Northbrook, who is represented as always ready to telegraph precise orders from Simla to every great official in the service of the Government of India. Yet here we have an Envoy who had been sent on a special Mission of the greatest political importance retiring with his Mission unfulfilled from the capital of the King to whom he has been accredited; and the Government of India does not tell him to halt and retrace his steps and insist on the concession he had been directed to ask for, but lets him come back to Calcutta, and then begins to take into consideration the question of writing another friendly letter, to be followed no doubt, in due course, by another abortive Mission. If we are right in supposing that Sir Douglas Forsyth was in constant communication by telegraph with the Viceroy, that he was, in fact, only a diplomatic puppet worked by the wires from Simla, then the Government of India must have known, even before its Envoy left Mandalay, that the Burmese Court was disinclined to let a British escort accompany any fresh Mission to China. But, instead of telegraphing back to Sir Douglas to stop and complete his work, the Government allows him to come away, and more than a fortnight afterwards has not made up its mind—"the subject is still under discussion"—what it ought to do in face of the King's reluctance to comply with its demand. We say confidently that it would be almost impossible to find in the history of British India a parallel for this exhibition of utter helplessness on the part of the Government. It can only be compared for infirmity of purpose with the memorable declaration by Sir Philip Wodehouse that he really did not know whether he should be justified or not in calling out the military to suppress a serious riot in Bombay.

When the English Civilian, after a long term of years spent in India, begins to look wistfully towards his native country, expecting to find everything there better and nobler than Indian institutions, he indulges a natural hope, but one which is, nevertheless, to a considerable extent erroneous. The ex-Hon. Mr. Tucker, an able man with all his faults, having borne the heat and burden of the day in this Presidency for a number of years, is now in England slowly experiencing the fact that there are some public practices which he cannot reconcile with the enthusiastic opinions he had formed about them when distance lent the accustomed enchantment. He cannot, for instance, understand how it is that an influential paper like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which the late Mr. James Hannay (we think it was) introduced upon the stage of existence with the boast that it would be "written for gentlemen "by gentlemen," can, after publishing a bitter and unjust attack upon General Phayre, refuse to publish a vindication of that much-abused officer's character. Neither can he understand how it is that in a press which is continually, and with some priggishness, assuming to speak the voice of the freest, most liberal, and most enlightened nation in the world, he can find no one to help him in the task of rebutting error and doing a simple but necessary act of justice. When that illustrious scoundrel Mulharrao was accused of crime, the London press willingly opened its columns to the special pleadings and garbled arguments of paid agents of His Highness, some of whom were men fitted neither by character nor position to pen a word upon the subject; but when General Phayre is attacked, and an independent observer—one who, moreover is a man of great Indian experience and high position—comes forward and desires to correct misrepresentations, lo and behold the doors of the London Press are inexorably slammed in his face. Such an extraordinary state of circumstances must have somewhat astonished Mr. Tucker, who, after long years of residence in India, doubtless cherished the idea that in England he was in a country where the Press would endeavour to do the thing that was right at all hazards, fearless of private interests. We are glad, however, that he has not abandoned his chivalrous defence of General Phayre. There are fortunately other means of reaching the public ear than through the Press, and one of these Mr. Tucker has adopted. A little pamphlet which he has published, and which reached us by last mail, contains the story of his battle on behalf of the late Resident at Baroda; and tells how, upon the publication of the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s article entitled, "Zeal and Discretion," he addressed to the editor of that newspaper the letter vindicating General Phayre which we published last week; how the editor returned it with his compliments, because he could not print it "without repeating and en-"forcing his reasons for taking quite another view "of the part played by the Bombay Govern-"ment and by Colonel Phayre," and also "be-"cause a better occasion will probably arise for "going at large into controversy on the subject, "if it is to be made a matter of controversy;" and how he offered the letter to the editors of other London newspapers, but all drew back from it because it was against "professional "etiquette" to accept correspondence addressed to the editor of another journal, complaining of any statement which had appeared in that paper, and which had been refused admission by the editor so addressed. Mr. Tucker prefaces his pamphlet with a humorous and singularly appropriate Shakspearian quotation—

Falstaff.—An old lord of the Council rated me the other day in the street about you, sir, but I marked him not; and yet he talked very wisely; but I regarded him not; and yet he talked wisely, and in the street, too.

Prince Henry.—Thou didst well; for wisdom cries out in the streets, and no man regards it.

So far as we are able to judge, Mr. Tucker has both the wit and the argument on his side in his encounter with the London press. It is astonishing that journals which profess to be superior to petty considerations should, in matters of great public moment, allow these considerations to outweigh those of honesty and fair-play. Every London newspaper editor has a nebulous idea that his paper, if not the best, is at all events second to none. Hence he affects a certain ignorance of the existence of his neighbours, and contracts a determination to permit nothing to appear in the columns of his newspaper that could be construed as an acknowledgment of the influence of a rival. The "professional etiquette" which Mr. Tucker has discovered is, if traced to its source, found to be only a petty ebullition of jealousy, and as such it is inconsistent with the dignity of honourable journalism when it is suffered to override considerations of justice. Mr. Tucker's vindication of the Bombay Government and General Phayre was really an important phase in the politics of Baroda affairs, because criticism of Lord Salisbury's actions by a gentleman who was formerly a member of the Bombay Government was a valuable contribution to the general discussion. It surely cannot be the desire of the London press to stifle sharp, just, and at all events reasonable criticism on the joint action of the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India; yet, by refusing a letter, which was certainly called forth by an unjust article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but which, nevertheless, took a broader and higher form than a mere protest against the acerbity of the writer's opinions, inasmuch as it contained a view of the case which it was desirable for any public, anxious to come to a just conclusion, to have before it, it has lent itself, for the sake of a mean and paltry consideration, to a course which all lovers of fair play must regret to see. As to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s conduct, surprise may well be felt not only by Mr. Tucker but by the public at large. Surely that editor is not in the habit of burking opinions unless he "repeats and enforces reasons for "taking quite another view of them." We are sure that in the course of public affairs there are innumerable opinions which are not consistent with that gentleman's, but which he, nevertheless, cannot afford to ignore. In the proceedings of the House of Commons, for instance, there is doubtless much with which his conscientious soul cannot mingle, yet he does not find it convenient to make that a reason for publishing none of the proceedings but those he agrees with or expresses his opinions upon. The matter discussed by Mr. Tucker, inasmuch as it concerns a question of vast importance, which may yet seriously affect the relations of England with India, was quite as important as a number of the questions discussed by the House of Commons, and which the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not think it his duty not to print unless accompanied by his doubtless valuable opinion; and when he has not given Mr. Tucker the fair play which he would have given to unimportant views opposed to his own, the public have a certain amount of proof that his strictures upon General Phayre and the Bombay Government have been due to animus. The London Press' support of the injustice done by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is thus commented on by Mr. Tucker:—"In my simplicity, I had supposed "that, if one Editor should refuse to do his obvious "duty in such a matter, every other organ of "public opinion would be ready to give the "person so injured an opportunity to expose "the injustice to which he had been subjected. "This, however, would seem not to be the "standard by which a large and influential por-"tion of the English Press regulates its conduct "under such circumstances. It appears to me "important that a practice by which the pub-"lic are prevented from hearing all sides of "public questions should be widely known, and "submitted to the final judgment of enlightened "public opinion—and, if judgment be pronoun-"ced against it by the general assent of those "who are best able to judge, should be discon-"tinued." One of Mr. Tucker's objects in publishing the pamphlet is to bring about a discussion upon this subject; and we hope he will not be unsuccessful, because the Government of the country and the community have a serious interest in knowing whether in listening to the London press they are really not listening to garbled public opinions or to the vent of the spleen of individuals.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Our readers will be glad to learn that at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay Mr. Forbes's motion, calling upon the Government to pass a short Act which will enable the Corporation to spend Rs. 50,000 on the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was carried unanimously. There had been some talk of opposition to the motion, and one economist had come to the meeting, it was said, with a speech in his pocket all bristling with statistics which would prove infallibly that the Corporation could not afford to spend any money for such a purpose. But, after the motion had been duly moved, a Parsee gentleman, the same who lately made a most amusing and instructive speech about the difficulty rate-payers in the native town have in getting a proper supply of water, rose, and, after expressing in most fervent terms his loyalty to the Queen, declared that, as the motion had been proposed by Mr. Forbes, the friend and protector of the rate-payers, not one of the rate-payers would say a word against it. And, he went on to say, "any "member of this Corporation who would "take it upon himself to oppose the motion must "be a fool, and an idiot, and *not compos mentis.*" It is needless to say that this declaration was received with shouts of laughter and applause. The poor economist shrank into his shoes, and did not even venture to murmur a protest when the Chairman put the motion and said it was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee, held after the meeting of the Corporation, it was resolved to ask the Sheriff again to postpone the public meeting, as no official intelligence has yet been received of the precise movements of the Prince and the part the Municipality and citizens generally ought to take in welcoming His Royal Highness.

VOTING AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Government of Bombay has, as was anticipated, refused to make any change in the system of voting on the eve of a contested election. Mr. Pedder remarks that the Town Council has not given its reasons for recommending an alteration in the rules, but the reasons were clearly stated in the petition of the Trades' Association on which the resolution of the Town Council was recorded, and which was duly forwarded to Government. The self-evident and all-sufficing reason for changing the present system is that it is an absurdity to give a body of electors five representatives and at the same time to forbid each elector to vote for more than one man. Mr. Pedder says the object of Government, in maintaining the single vote system, is to secure the representation of minorities. But this is a bad principle. Minorities ought not to be distinctively represented. The only safe basis for representative government is the rule of the majority. Philosophers and pedants have proposed all sorts of schemes for obtaining an ideally perfect representation; but practical politicians have always found that there is no safety except in adhering to the rule that the majority shall govern. Mr. Bright, for instance, has always expressed the heartiest contempt for the schemes by which philosophical Liberals have attempted to make the House of Commons represent minorities as well as majorities in the constituencies. If, he used to say, the Conservative minority in any town wants to be represented, let it influence opinion and convert itself into a majority—advice which has since been acted upon far too thoroughly, we imagine, for Mr. Bright's peace of mind. If minorities were everywhere fairly represented the only result would be a paralysis of political action, for there would never be a majority strong enough to do anything. It may be true that representative government even in local affairs is unsuited to Bombay, but in that case let it be done away with openly. It is not right to pretend to give the people representative government and then hamper it with plans for the representation of minorities. It is but a blundering plan, too, to aim at securing the representation of a minority by means of a fancy system of voting. If the Government of Bombay wants to have different classes, why on earth, instead of going through the farce of a general election by all classes, does it not assign so many representatives to each class, Europeans, Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahommedans? Simply because it has not the courage or the sense to act straightforwardly. The following is the Government Resolution:—

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1875.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3,946, dated 14th July 1875—Forwarding, at the request of the Town Council, copies of the papers noted below on the subject of the rule allowing rate-payers to vote for one candidate only in a ward.

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Trades' Association, dated 13th July 1875, to the Municipal Commissioner.

Reply from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3,890, of the same date.

Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, No. 983, dated 13th July 1875.

Resolution.—The Town Council should be informed through the Municipal Commissioner that the existing rules for the conduct of Municipal elections were approved by Government on account of their simplicity,—an important consideration where the people are unaccustomed to representative institutions,—and because in the opinion of Government they give the best chance of a fair representation in the Corporation of the different localities, classes and interests in Bombay.

2. The Town Council express an opinion that the rule which gives each elector one vote only should be immediately altered, but do not say in what way. In the opinion of Government to allow the elector to give one vote each to as many candidates as there are seats for his ward would tend to prevent a minority from obtaining any share in the representation, and would give undue advantage to active canvassing. The cumulative system on the other hand, while it is somewhat complicated and difficult to make intelligible to the electors, practically comes to the same thing as the present rule.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council will always be prepared to give his best consideration to the views of the Town Council on Municipal questions. But in this case he does not consider it desirable to make an alteration the reason of which is not clear and the advantage doubtful within a few days of an election.

W. G. Pedder,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

With our Goods Just to Hand, we have received a fine Assortment of Black Beads and Bugles, in Bunches for Trimming Jackets, Dresses, etc., now so Fashionable at Home. Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row Bombay.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 2nd July.

The uneasiness caused by the failures of what is now known as the "Collie group" can hardly be said to be over, although only one or two additional have been reported this week. They have certainly frightened the banks and a good many merchants, but business is none the worse for it, if not, indeed, greatly the better. It is clear that the joint stock banks will have to pay reduced dividends, and the Lancashire manufacturers will find their stocks accumulating probably for a week or two, but that will be about all. If a market is relieved from a glut of goods it will be all the better in the long run, for those who ship to that market with a due regard to prudence in studying its peculiar wants. If our markets are really threatened, and our industry is in danger, it is not from the over financing of one or half a dozen firms, but from a cause more deeply seated, and more wide-reaching in its effects. The real source of trouble to all our manufacturers is that they cannot reduce the cost price of their products so as effectively to compete with foreigners. They are hampered in two ways—first by paying higher wages, and next by being placed at a disadvantage in dealing with their men. The first point might be amended by course of time, and is, in fact, altering by slow degrees, for the wages in such industries as coal and iron are being gradually reduced. But the second, so far from improving, is getting worse, for legislation is being continually invoked to strengthen the hold which labour has over capital. No doubt it will be said, capital can look after itself; if it is persecuted in one country it can flee to another. That in one sense is true, though the process of flight is not so quick and simple as it looks to outsiders. But we do not want capital to leave, we want it to stay, and grow; and hence the folly of recent legislation. The Home Secretary has introduced and is pressing through Parliament, with the consent of leading men on both sides, a Bill, or rather Bills, designed to put all engagements between masters and men on the footing of purely civil contracts, a breach of which is to be punished by civil damages only, not by imprisonment. On the surface nothing can look fairer, but in practice it will be one-sided. A master can be effectually punished by a mere fine, but an artisan cannot, from the general impossibility of levying it, and hence he will often escape from a breach of contract without any punishment whatever. Again, the old combination laws, which had been nominally repealed before, are now really repealed, and henceforth it will not be criminal conspiracy for two or more persons to do what it would not be criminal for one to do. This, too, looks most equitable, but what will be the frequent consequence? The kind of intimidation, without one threatening word being used, which is caused by a crowd of persons accosting one man at work if they, for instance, are on strike, will be legalised, and it will hardly be possible to punish the worst abuses of watching and picketing. The man accosted has only been advised or warned in a friendly way: he would *not* have been frightened, if one fellow-workman had so spoken to him; *ergo*, it must be assumed that he was not frightened by the crowd, and the law will say so whether he was frightened or not. No doubt damage to property will be punished as before, but this is a comparatively indifferent point, for it is not by coarse violence of the Sheffield rattening type, or by outrages of the sort that used to be so common among the Manchester bricklayers, that trades unionists now gain their ends. They can do damage much more effectually by simply getting the men to stop work, and the law is doing all it can to help them in this. In many parts of the country the labour contracts now in force are "minute" contracts: that is, the men can cease work on the instant, and the masters can also discharge them on the instant; but this arrangement is practically all in favour of the men, who may and often do want to leave work so as to cause the master the greatest possible inconvenience, while it is hardly ever his interest to turn them off at once, with so much property at stake. But should the men leave, even though the mere cessation of their active labour should ruin the master's fixed property by flooding mines, or rusting machinery, or wasting furnaces, they cannot be punished even by civil damages. Of course these Bills have been received with enthusiasm by working men, although they profess that they would like yet more, and there is no question that by satisfying and soothing this powerful class the measures will, in a political sense, do good. But I am thinking of the industrial, not the political questions merely at stake, and I say that such legislation, by hampering the hands of capital at a time of unusual difficulty, will have mischievous effects on our national interests, and, therefore, in the long run on those of every class. Put it as we like, the gain to the man in a contest with the master is a loss to the latter; and, as he represents the motive power of every industry in the country, it is impossible to believe that things will work so smoothly in the future as even they have done in the past, and that we know has been nothing to boast of.

If, however, wages disputes could only be so far settled that our iron makers, for instance, could hold their own in such ebbing markets as those of the United States and the Continent of Europe, we might fairly anticipate a prosperous and easy year. Money is cheap and abundant; we have no fears of peace being disturbed, and to crown all we have the prospect of another bountiful harvest following on the very excellent one of last year. These give all the conditions of commercial success, but they will be unavailing unless we have either cheaper labour or a mechanical substitute for it. In some respects, it must be admitted, our social arrangements are sadly out of gear. We have too few working men, and too many clerks or agents; in other words, our producers are deficient in number relatively to the number of our distributors. A discussion has lately arisen as to the hard fate of the hundreds of clerks thrown out of work by the numerous failures, and an employer of labour writing to one of the journals says that he can get plenty of clerks to work at 15s. a week, but he can hardly get men to carry sacks at 30s. a week, double the wage of the clerks; upon this *Punch* comments as follows—"Why not give his clerks the sack?" There is a deal of meaning in this joke, whether it be interpreted to mean that the clerks should be dismissed or that they should take to hand labour, it covers the whole field. If the man employed fewer clerks he would pay them higher wages; if many who are now clerks had been brought up to skilled or even rough manual labour, they would be better off, and the other clerks, not forming an over-stocked market, would also be better off. Many of them could emigrate, which mere clerks need not do, for there is really no room for persons with no other gifts than writing and accounts, in the colonies, and the home market would be relieved of congestion. But young lads by the thousand are brought up to be clerks by parents who are themselves handicraftsmen, simply because it is thought a more gentlemanly employment, and to afford chances of rising in the world. The difference in social position is of course immense, and while that is so we must expect the evil to exist, if not indeed to grow more inveterate with the spread of education and the increase of wealth.

There have been fewer underwriting losses lately, and Lloyd's is less frightened than it was, but the effects of the bad years 1873 and 1874 are still keenly felt. For instance, the Marine Company, one of the soundest and oldest in London, has just issued a report in which for the first time, I suppose, for nearly thirty years, they declare no dividend but only allow 5 per cent. interest on the capital. Ten years ago, under the management of Mr. Burnand as underwriter, this company charged high premiums, picked its risks, and netted splendid profits. But Mr. Burnand retired and was succeeded by Mr. Lodge, and since then everything appears to have gone wrong, not, so far as I can learn, from any want of skill or care in Mr. Lodge, who is an able and conscientious man, but from the complete change in the character and conditions of underwriting which has resulted from the opening of the Suez Canal. Ship-building has altered; premiums have fallen, stowage of cargoes, navigation, everything, in fact, is changed. This company presents possibly an exceptional case, but it reveals the nature of the dangers to which underwriters have been exposed. Nor are the dangers yet over. In previous letters I spoke of the attempt to raise premiums and predicted they would end in nothing. It appears they have done so, for, what with a better season and the impossibility of accomplishing anything like union among the underwriters, each man charges exactly what he is disposed to do, and, as there is constant competition, the charge is always tending downwards. Now, nothing but higher premiums will really cure the evil, and whenever we have a stormy autumn we shall have more losses and failures; of late, however, there have been very few failures among underwriters, except that of J. C. im Thurn and his partner, and I believe they had not taken many risks for some time.

One or two failures have been announced this week, and for considerable amounts; but they are not generally thought serious or of much moment as symptomatic of deep-seated mischief. One is that of Da Costa, Raalte and Co., a house in the Egyptian trade and also connected with the East, having a branch in Manchester. The liabilities are said to be £250,000, but a dividend of quite 15s. in the pound is anticipated. The firm did some business with the Egyptian Government, in negotiating Treasury bills, I believe, but, I fancy, it will be found that the Khedive is not deeply involved any way. The next failure is that of Kilburn, Kershaw and Co., silk and piece-goods brokers. This, too, will probably be found much less serious, than it looks, although the liabilities are at present loosely put at half a million sterling. It is not, however, the actual failures that have occurred so much as those talked about that does the mischief. One week it is a Bombay house that gives employment to the tongue of rumour; the next, it is a leading China one. The latter has been in everybody's mouth this week, particularly yesterday, and to-day. The origin of the report is that too much of their paper has been about for months past. I think I mentioned the short in some of my letters about a year or two years back in connection with the apparent change that had come over their business. From being high class India and China merchants they had taken to financing foreign loans of a not very high stamp, while one or two of the wealthiest partners were known to have left the firm, taking, of course, fortunes with them. Bearing in mind at same time the heavy losses incurred in tea and silk it was natural to doubt whether the firm was not endangering its position. But of course between this and being actually insolvent there is an infinite gulf, and I fully believe with most people here that the rumour of its being in difficulties is absurd. A great deal of their paper is unquestionably in circulation; all the banks and bill brokers seem to have a lot of it, but I am assured it all represents value, and a very good authority tells me this morning that Mr. Kirkman Hodgson—no bad judge—has declared his willingness to guarantee all the liabilities for 16 per cent. In fact they are said to be worth millions still, and to have ample assets always on hand. The bankers everywhere pooh-pooh the notion of there being the slightest danger of such a catastrophe, but the public mind is in an unsettled state and rather likes the notion of disaster. Unfortunately accidental circumstances make at present a certain amount of depression on the Stock Exchange, and that centre of excitement sends rapid thrills or rather, I might say, spasms all through the city. There has been almost a panic in certain foreign securities, particularly Peruvian, on doubts as to the ability of the Government to go on paying its interest, and sympathetically nearly everything else has tumbled. Now, it has often been found by experience that a panic on the Stock Exchange, coinciding with some heavy mercantile suspensions, soon brings about all the conditions of a crisis. On the present occasion, happily, one important factor in the problem, how best to bring about a crisis, is awanting. There is no scarcity of money and it is likely soon to be much cheaper instead of dearer, so that firms with good security have nothing to fear. The Bank is choked with money, and there is little demand, while the often predicted gold drain seems receding into distance.

Among the changes of partnership announced to-day there are two worth noting. The stock-broking firm of Helbert, Wagg & Co., have taken in as a partner Lord Walter Campbell, the third son, I believe, of the Duke of Argyll, and the firm will henceforth be Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell. The Princess Louise has, therefore, two brothers-in-law now in business, one in the tea trade and another on the Stock Exchange. I suppose the next son of Maccallum More—for his Grace has a well-stocked quiver—will join Poole, the tailor. Seriously, this migration into trade of a family so closely connected with Royalty strikes me as painfully incongruous, to say the least. I dare say it may all be for the best, but I think the Duke should at any risk have held aloof from the Stock Exchange. Better have sent Lord Walter to India, or Australia, or to help multiply and replenish depopulated Fiji. If, however, his Lordship must go to Capel Court, I don't know that he could make his *début* under better auspices. Helbert is somehow connected with Mr. Gladstone, and Wagg is the principal broker of the Rothschilds.

WHY INFANTRY OFFICERS WILL NOT JOIN THE NATIVE CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I have read with interest, like many of your correspondents, the letters relative to the state of the Indian Army, and more especially regarding what has been termed the C.-in-C.'s advertisement for young officers for the cavalry branch of the Service. That the advertisement has been a failure seems to be considered as a matter of not the least surprise. Let the exorbitant subscriptions which one hears are enforced in some of the cavalry regiments, to say nothing of the constant change of uniform which officers are put to, as your correspondent "Social Respectability" remarks, "*to suit the caprice* or existing wardrobe of the officer who may happen to be in command," be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and His Excellency will then know why officers will not involve themselves by entering a cavalry regiment. No, Sir, let the Commander-in-Chief's orders be strictly adhered to and no extra subscriptions be demanded from the small body of officers composing a native regiment in the year of Grace 1875, and there will soon be an ample number of officers to come forward to join what has always been a dashing branch of the Indian Army. I repeat it is nothing but the fear of expenses which makes young officers keep to the infantry branch.

CYCLOPS.

THE LANDING OF CARGO BY CANAL STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—It must have been gratifying to many of your readers to observe that the attention of the Port Trustees had at length been drawn by their Traffic Manager to the delay experienced by consignees in receiving delivery of cargo brought out by Canal steamers. The Traffic Manager attributes the delay to want of system in landing, and to the insufficiency of storage accommodation at the Custom House; but I see that your correspondent, "Oliver Twist," lays the whole blame upon the Cooper Landing Agency. Both, however, are only partially correct. In my opinion merchants themselves are not altogether blameless. On the arrival of a steamer with general cargo one merchant demands that his goods be landed at Arthur Bunder, a second wants his at Carnac Bunder, a third at Frere Bunder, and so on. In many cases there are three or four hundred bills of lading, each representing a consignment, and if the whole cargo were landed at one bunder, where the different consignments could be sorted and delivered as they came to hand, I feel convinced that much, if not all, of the annoyance now experienced would be avoided.

The whole of one shipment is not stowed in one part of the hold and it cannot, therefore, be all found or discharged at one time; and, as packages are placed in boats as they come to hand, it not unfrequently happens that the landing contractor finds himself with a portion of several lots for different bunders in one barge. It is thus that the delay almost invariably occurs, and in common fairness I do not see why the contractor should be blamed. I have frequently known packages to be afloat for ten days, owing to the barge having had to land part cargo at different bunders, some of which were not accessible at all stages of the tide. When we come to have docks, consignees will no longer be able to dictate where their goods shall be discharged, and why should they not now take delivery at any bunder which may be appointed for the purpose by the Customs officials? If a captain were to ignore all threats from consignees, and land all the cargo in one place, I do not think that a consignee could prevent him. Such a course would be beneficial to all concerned; consignees would receive their goods promptly, and they would thus be enabled to recover their claims before the departure of the steamer, which, under present arrangements, is often impossible.

In the present impecunious position of the Port Trust, it is unlikely that the suggestion of a new jetty will be carried out, notwithstanding that the accommodation at the Custom House is well known to be totally inadequate for the requirements of the trade. There is ample room for an extension of the Custom House in the direction of the Government Dockyard, and if it be determined—as was rumoured sometime ago—that the dock is to be closed, it would be an easy matter to increase the pier and stone accommodation without incurring heavy outlay. The basin should be dredged more frequently. It is now in a neglected state, and the stench emitted by the mud at low water must be a fruitful source of disease and unpleasantness to those who work in the neighbourhood.

"Oliver Twist" has great faith in small boats, as a remedy for all evils, but I differ from him. To adopt his suggestion would be a retrograde movement. In rough weather small boats are much less steady than barges, and many losses of cargo have occurred within my own knowledge which would have been avoided by the use of barges.

I am not desirous of becoming the champion of the Cooper Agency, but I have no hesitation in stating that the agency is often unfairly blamed. No agency of the kind need ever hope to obtain universal approval, and, although there were half a dozen agencies instead of one, there would still be dissatisfaction and complaint. Increased bunder accommodation, and the landing of a whole cargo in one place, are the remedies we require, and until we have these the evils now complained of can be but partially mitigated. Increased expense, or the dread of it, is doubtless what causes merchants to insist on continuing the present system, but the scale of charges now in force for landing cargo could be materially modified if a contractor were allowed to land a whole cargo at one place; and the saving thus effected would make up—to some extent at least—for any increase in the item of cartage or hamalage.

The subject is worthy of the consideration of importers and this is my apology for having trespassed so long on your valuable space.—I am, &c.

Bombay, 20th July. M.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
July 20th,	Tuesday	0 22	0 31	0
" 21st	Wednesday	0 00	0 21	0 00
		0 22	0 15	0 28
Previously Registered		33 92	28 39	37 39
Total fall up to date.		34 14	28 60	37 67

The new Beaded Laces, Insertions, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Sunshades, Tunics, Curiasses, Polonaises, etc., also just to hand, we would invite special attention to Watson and Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

ARMY PURCHASE GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, 21st July.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Hardy stated that the estimate returned by the Army Purchase Commission, for the present year, included a sum for the carrying out of the recommendations made by the Commission relative to the grievances of officers.

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following appointments have been gazetted:—

Lieut. Colonel Stephen F. C. Annesley from the 10th Foot, and Lieut. Colonel George Vincent Watson, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonels of the 24th Foot. Major F. C. D'Epinay Barclay to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 66th Foot, vice Lieutenant Colonel G. V. Watson.

BREVET.

In consequence of the death of Major General Muller, Colonel John Hope Wingfield to be Major-General, and Major Frederick B. Birch to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

DISTURBANCES IN HERZEGOVINA.

An insurrection has broken out amongst the Christian peasantry in Herzegovina, a province of Turkey upon the Adriatic. Troops have been sent by the Porte against the insurgents, and an Austrian force is advancing upon the frontier.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

St. PETERSBURG, 20th July.

The International Telegraph Conference here has closed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 20th July.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 19th inst.

LONDON, 20th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera 4⅞d.
The Manchester market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 10½d.
8½ lbr. do.	8s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	55 11/16

The sum of £183,000 was paid into the Bank of England yesterday and the sums of £283,000 and £172,000 have been paid into the same Bank to-day.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st July, 9-15 a.m.

Mail Steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 21st July, 4-55 p.m.—Weather rainy. Wind N. W. Ther. 79. Fall of rain 3 inches 10 cents.

Carwar, 21st July, 5 p.m.—Weather showery. Wind Westerly. Ther. 80. Bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 5 inches 61 cents.

Mangalore, 21st July, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy. Wind equally. Ther. max. 78, min. 73. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·72. Fall of rain 4 inches 18 cents.

Tuticorin, 21st July, 5 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 90. Bar. 29·81.

Vingorla, 21st July, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 3 inches 42 cents.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, M.A., formerly Principal of the Poona College, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, is preparing for early publication his translation of the "Gita Govinda" from the Sanskrit of Jayadeva into English verse.

Major-General J. T. Airey, C.B., succeeds Major-General Elmhirst in command of the Malta Brigade. General Airey served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Elphinstone in Afghanistan, in 1841, and was one of the hostages left in the hands of the Afghans after the disastrous retreat from Cabool.

The Mayor and Municipal Council of Versailles have voted the sum necessary to repair the English Protestant Church of that town, "not wishing," as the Mayor stated in his letter on the subject, "to miss such an opportunity of showing that we have not forgotten the assistance, as kindly as it was efficacious given to us by the English people in the dark days through which our country has had to pass."

One of the most destructive earthquakes on record laid waste, on the 18th of May, the district of Cucuta, in the South American Republic of Columbia. Cucuta was destroyed entirely, and most of its inhabitants perished. Five other towns suffered more or less severely, and it is estimated that out of a population of 35,000, no less than 16,000 were killed, and the remainder rendered homeless. The catastrophe terminated in a volcanic eruption.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following official movements in the N. W. Provinces:—Mr. J. H. Kavanagh, V.C., of the Oudh Commission, having returned from furlough, rejoins his post as Deputy Commissioner of Pertabghur, and Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, C.S., now officiating in that office, will, it is expected, be transferred to Sultanpore. The Officiating Civil Judgeship of Lucknow having been declined, as we learn, by Mr. W. Blennerhasset, C. S., and Captain Fendall Currie, will, it is said, be filled by Mr. J. T. Crawford, C. S., an Assistant Commissioner of some ten years' standing.

The danger of leaping from trains in motion, which, strangely enough, a number of people do not seem to be aware of, was shown by a dreadful accident reported by the *Globe* of the 2nd instant as follows:—"Thomas Hunter, a young man belonging to Chester-le-Street, while travelling by the midnight express last night from Newcastle races, finding that the train did not stop at Chester-le-Street as expected, opened the carriage door and leaped out. The express at the time was travelling about fifty miles an hour. The passengers in the same compartment communicated with the guard, who returned and found the body of Hunter literally cut to pieces, one hand being severed from his body, his ribs were all broken, and his head was completely pounded.

News has been received from Bahrein to the effect that Abdool Rahman-bin-Feysul, the younger brother of the late Saood-bin-Feysul, ruler of Nejd, has been elected by the tribes as their ruler, and that he has taken up his residence in the capital of Riadh. This is the Chief who had been detained at Bagdad by the Turks for some considerable time until last autumn, when he was released from confinement. He made his way to the Province of Lhassa, for a time overpowered the Turkish garrisons, and established his authority over the neighbouring tribes. The Ottoman authorities succeeded in putting down this insurrection at the expense of much loss of life, and Abdool Rahmon was driven into the desert. The *Pioneer* states that he has won his way to the hearts of the Wahabees, who have now elected him to succeed the popular Saood, while another brother, Abdoollah-bin-Feysul, is a fugitive from Riadh.

The anomalies of the Postal system to the East, which are so glaring that they amount to insults to the common sense of the community, have reached their height under the international treaty which has just been concluded between the different European Powers, Egypt and the United States of America, by which low uniform rates of postage have been fixed for letters, newspapers and post cards. By this treaty the cost of postage of a letter to Egypt is now 2½d., while a letter to Bombay via Brindisi costs one shilling. Letters can now be sent from the United Kingdom to New York for 2½d., post cards for a penny farthing, and printed papers, law deeds, trade circulars or patterns for a penny. India and Australia are both left out of these latest improvements in the Postal Service at home. Our turn will presumably come some years hence. But why should we be always the neglected portions of the Empire though certainly not the least.

The Bishop of Calcutta, having had his attention drawn to an advertisement of a raffle for certain houses in Calcutta, out of the proceeds of which a sum of Rs. 10,000 is to be given to certain charities, has written to the Rev. Mr. Spens, Bishop's Commissary, as follows:—I consider that such pretences to charity, at the expense of morality, are evil in themselves. "I am aware that such announcements are made without consultation with the managers of the charities, and also used as puffs to the proposed objects of sale. Nevertheless, it seems right and necessary that I should publicly request that none of the charities with which I am in any way connected should receive any share of the profits of such gambling, and I earnestly entreat the managers not to accept any such donation. Whether the Government of Bengal will take any action against the promoters of this raffle, it is not for me to determine."

By an order of the Government of India, Major J. N. B. Hewett, an Assistant Commissioner in the Oudh Commission, is transferred to the Military Department. This may serve as a lesson to all military officers in civil employ who may be disposed to borrow money from native gentlemen. The sum was taken from the Rajah of Nauparah by Major Hewett at a time when he was on the eve of leaving for England, and the matter was made known to his Commissioner by Major Hewett himself; still the fact remains unquestioned that Major Hewett, a civil officer, exercising judicial powers to a large extent, borrowed ten thousand rupees from a talookdar of the district of which he had been in charge. An officer has thus been deprived of the advantage of some fourteen years of civil employ, and has been relegated to the corps of "doing-duty-wallahs"; but the Government of India could not have acted in any other way than this to express their views of the transaction.

The new International Appeal Court was opened at Alexandria on 28th June by the Khedive. In the course of an address to the judges His Highness said he was sure that in their wisdom all interests would find security. The day, he added, would be marked in Egyptian history as the commencement of a new era of civilization. The *Presse* of Vienna learns from Cairo that the Khedive and Nubar Pasha will shortly go to Constantinople to regulate the question of the increase of the Egyptian tribute demanded by the Porte, in consequence of the conquest of Darfur. The Khedive has authorized the formal contradiction of a report that the Egyptian Government have been in treaty with European bankers for a loan of £10,000,000 sterling. The African explorer, Herr Rohlfs, has received authentic intelligence from Egypt that the kingdom of Wadai has accepted the position of a tributary to Egypt. It was at the Sultan of Wadai's own desire that the Khedive accepted the suzerainty.

Jerusalem is the cause of contention not only in itself but others, a character which it has borne for eighteen hundred years. The latest sectarian dissention which has afflicted it has sprung from internal sources, and has doubtless furnished a world of comment to the Jews, heretics, and infidels who beheld it. A correspondent writing from the Holy City, under date of the 5th June, says that on Ascension Day (old style), an encounter took place between Greek and Armenian priests, who had been allowed by the Latins to make use of a chapel belonging to them, and built over what is believed to be the Saviour's footprint. Some dispute concerning precedence rekindled the hostility of the rival parties, and soon the interior of the chapel was turned into a battle-field. The priests fought up and down the sacred edifice, until they were separated by a company of Turkish soldiers. Two Greek priests were wounded in this affray, and so eager were the combatants, that one of the soldiers, in trying to restore peace, is said to have lost his eye during the scuffle.

The following item of information may mean a good deal more than appears on the surface:—"A Turkish paper of Stamboul, the *Sadakat*, gives an account of the Mussulman population of China, which numbers over 30 millions, and expresses a hope that the Sultan will shortly send a special mission to Pekin, charged with protecting the interests of their co-religionists." China does not love Mahomedans, and there is an impression that, fearing an attack by the Chinese on his Kashgar possessions, the Ameer has lately sent an Embassy to Turkey with a request for assistance. This Embassy is probably the cause of the above feeler which has been thrown out to find whether Turkey is willing to interfere in Chinese affairs. A correspondent of a Berlin paper says that the Sultan, much to the displeasure of the Russian ambassador, has not only given a very friendly reception to the envoy of the Ameer of Kashgar, but has concluded an arrangement with the Ameer, in virtue of which the Sultan is to have full suzerain rights over Kashgar, and promises to assist the Ameer in case of need and appoint his successor should he die without issue.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending, the 15th July 1875, that the monsoon may now be considered to have set in, although the falls have been scanty in parts of Northern India. In Madras the fall has been good and general, except in the south-eastern districts: in Bombay it has also been sufficient. In Sind some rain has fallen, the river is rising, and prospects have improved. Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar the rainfall has been normal. In Assam it continues abundant. In Bengal it has generally been sufficient, except in Behar and a few other districts: the crops are doing well and the sowings for the winter rice progressing. In the North West Provinces the rains continue in the Benares Province and Bundelkhund; they have set in in Agra: in Cawnpore, Meerut and Rohilkhund the falls have been light and partial. In Oudh also the rain is not yet general or sufficient. There has been rain throughout the Punjab, except in Sirsa and Rohtak, and prospects are good. In Central India the rain is general, and also in Rajpootana, except in Bickaneer and Alwar.

Life insurances are generally considered forfeited when those who effect them subsequently commit suicide. This custom, which is general among insurance companies, has, however, received a rude shock in the United States by a recent decision of the highest judicial court of the State of Maryland. A gentleman in that State having insured his life on the ordinary form of policy, by which the insurance is void "if the assured shall die by his own hand or act," hanged himself, and the company refused to pay. This led to legal proceedings, which resulted in the company being held liable. On an appeal the decision was again adverse to the company. The Court decided that there are circumstances under which a man may take his own life which do not come within the limits of the clause in the policy. The policy only prohibits an act that is deliberately intended by a sound mind. If a man looking into the muzzle of a revolver fire it by accident, he dies by his own hand literally, but by an unintentional act, and for such a loss the company must pay; and, inasmuch as insanity interrupts healthy volition, an insane man cannot be presumed to intend his own death any more than the man does who kills himself by accident.

The wreck register for the year ending June 30, 1874, shows that the total number of wrecks reported as having occurred during the year on the coasts of the United Kingdom was 1,803, which was 481 less than in the previous year. Of these 1,803 wrecks 381 were collisions and 1,422 were wrecks and casualties other than collisions, and 316 of them resulted in total loss. The localities in which the wrecks happened were as follows:—East coast, 716; south coast, 241; west coast, 545; north and west coast of Scotland, 66; Irish coast, 213; Isle of Man, 7; Lundy Island, 5; and Scilly Isles, 10. The number of lives lost was 506, which was 222 less than the number lost in the six months ending June 30, 1873, but the loss of 293 lives by the sinking of the Northfleet, in the early part of 1873, will account for the large number of deaths reported in the first half of that year. The number of wrecks of British vessels abroad reported in 1873-74 was 3,094, involving the loss of 4,013 lives. This total was swelled by the loss of 821 lives in the ship Asia, and of 420 in the ship Indus, both of which vessels were engaged in the coolie trade. One hundred and fifty British ships were not heard of after sailing or being spoken at sea, and 2,381 lives are supposed to have been lost in them. Of these vessels, 115 belonging to the United Kingdom, and 35 to British possessions abroad.

The appeal decided on Monday, June 28th, in the Lords in Colonel Dawkins's case, by a judgment given unanimously in favour of Lord Rokeby, has settled a matter of crucial importance to soldiers and sailors. The question, which has been carried from court to court, and only now finally disposed of, was one of the simplest character, being whether a military man who holds himself aggrieved by the statements made about him before a court of inquiry or other like body, by another military man not put on his oath, can bring a civil action; or whether those statements, as the judge originally ruled, "being made with reference to the subject of the inquiry," would be so protected in the interests of the profession that the action would not be maintainable. Mr. Justice Blackburn took pains in the original cause to point out that the character of the evidence offered and its alleged maliciousness were immaterial and irrelevant, if the limitation mentioned above as to its purpose had been observed; and therefore he directed a verdict to be found against Colonel Dawkins. This ruling has been sustained throughout as right in point of law. The Lord Chancellor on Monday went so far as to say that if the argument of Colonel Dawkins's counsel against the protection claimed were right, "an action would lie against any member of a court martial for malicious conduct." But without going to this extreme view of the matter, it is evident that had the action against Lord Rokeby succeeded, the use of inquiry, not on oath, in any form, into the personal conduct of any member of the services must have been abandoned. No officer could well have been made liable to censure even from his commanding officer, unless he offended so grossly as to be tried before a court-martial for "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." In other words, he could hardly have been reproved until he brought himself to be cashiered.

The *Lancet*, remarking that in the debate on the Indian opium monopoly on the 25th June there was much difference of statement as to the consequence to the system of the habitual consumption of the drug, says:—"That its ultimate effects are most serious there is no doubt. The temporary endurance and strength which it supplies afford no ground (as some speakers imagined) for denying its injurious influence. Even in moderation its effects on the system are very enervating, and, as with all other stimulants, moderation seems to be impossible to a large number of those who indulge in the use of the drug. The opium-eater soon becomes absolutely dependent upon it for whatever capacity he possesses of work or enjoyment, a capacity which soon it is beyond the power even of opium to preserve. Moreover, the sketch of the peasant and his innocent after dinner pipe of opium is very fallacious. Those who have seen much of Eastern natives in country districts, as well as in towns, affirm that it is very rare for opium to be taken in one form only. The opium-smoker is almost always the opium-eater also. Nor is the argument for the use of opium which has been drawn from the consumption of alcohol in this country of greater point. Opium as a stimulant may be better or worse than alcohol, but the ultimate effects of even a slight habitual excess of alcohol are sufficiently grave. No argument, then, drawn from the innocuity of opium can excuse the Government of India for the prominent position it occupies as, practically, the great producer of the drug. It is much to be regretted that the financial prosperity of India should be dependent, as it seems to be, on the amount of drunkenness in China. It is still more to be regretted that the Government occupies so invidious a position as the farmers of the whole opium cultivation of Bengal. Against a transfer of the mode of raising the revenue from the cultivation to the taxation of opium, from production to prohibition, the uncertainty and fall of revenue seems the only real objection, and it may be hoped that prosperous seasons and a wise Government may soon render the objection trivial, and that the means may be found to abolish what has long been felt to be a grave injustice."

The Russian organ at Brussels, *Le Nord*, expresses a hope that, notwithstanding the suspicious attitude of the English press with regard to the alliance of the three Emperors, England will ultimately be induced to join that alliance. "Such a course," it says, "would be rendered desirable by the community, or at least the concurrence, of England's interests with those of Russia in Asia. The conviction that both these great Powers have similar and not distinct or antagonistic interests in Asia is gaining ground among English statesmen, and we feel confident that this conviction will find representatives in the Lower House when Mr. Cochrane brings on his motion on Central Asian affairs. The above question has for some time been the subject of numberless comments in various newspapers. Combinations have been suggested which by a single stroke of the pen were to settle all the difficulties of the Central Asian problem; England and Russia were to divide between them immense districts which belong to neither Power, which they probably have no desire of possessing, and which in any case could only be acquired after the lapse of many years and at the price of endless sacrifices. . . . An exaggerated interpretation of an article in an important Russian newspaper has afforded to the English press the innocent amusement of proudly rejecting, in the name of England, overtures which have never been made to her. It is certain that the two Governments do not dream of such ambitious plans or such radical solutions; but if they will act in a more modest sphere, they will only the more securely attain the object of arriving at an understanding in the common interest of both countries, which is at the same time the interest of civilization and progress. An important part of the problem has, moreover, been solved a few days ago, when an understanding was arrived at, not as to the territories which each Power might conquer—for of this, we must repeat it, there is no question—but as to the extent of each Power's sphere of action and responsibility for the maintenance of tranquillity. All that is necessary is to develop this understanding and honestly to carry it out—which is certainly not impossible. The awakening of Mussulman fanaticism which seems to be preparing in Central Asia—and, as is suggested, at the instigation of the Ameer of Kashgar, who hopes to find in it an element of strength in his conflict with China, having with that object placed himself under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey—may extend to India and threaten the British rule there. Here is a matter that pre-eminently affects the interests of the two Christian Powers in Asia, and which shows the necessity of replacing a mistrust for which there is no justification by a sincere and permanent understanding."

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your sub-editorial paragraph to-day on the Municipal elections occurs this remark: "Mr. W. M. Wood, indeed, has published an appeal to electors generally to record votes in his favour, &c." Allow me to say this is quite incorrect, as may be seen at once by any person of understanding mind who has read my letter of the 19th. In response to an unsolicited requisition an offer of services was made, and, if accepted by the electors, they, and not I, would be the party laid under obligation. It never has been, and I trust never will be, my way to "appeal" either for personal favours or public honours of any kind.—I have, &c.

Esplanade, 21st July. W. M. WOOD.

*** We wish Mr. Wood would not be so absurdly sensitive. No offence to him was intended by the use of the word "appeal," which quite accurately describes his address to the electors.—Ed. *B. G.*

SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY AND MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE ON THEMSELVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With a view to justify the step taken by Messrs. H. Maxwell, J. M. Maclean, Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, who convened a select meeting of the Justices at the office of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy on Monday last, and resolved to nominate twenty-two Justices, out of whom to select sixteen gentlemen for election by the Justices as members of the Corporation, you say we have set ourselves "to work to get promises of votes from unwary Justices for the election by the Bench of sixteen members of the Corporation." This statement is altogether untrue. We have not asked, nor have we solicited any gentleman to ask, a *single* Justice for his vote, because we considered such proceeding premature. Consequently that which you denounce as "aggressive action" on our part has no existence whatever except in your imagination. We therefore request you to withdraw the allegation as well as the imputation which you cast on us in connection with this matter.—We are, &c.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 21st July.

*** We of course accept this disclaimer, so far as Sir Munguldass and Mr. Nowrojee themselves are concerned; and we are glad to find that their opponents have stolen a march upon them this time.—Ed. *B. G.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

RAJCOTE, 18th July.

After a continuous break in the weather for nearly a month, we have had a copious fall of rain this afternoon. Fifty-six cents have been guaged.

The arrival from your city of two gentlemen of the long robe has led people to speculate as to what was up, and it is ascertained that one of them, Mr. Browning, is retained by the Thakore of Palitana, and the other, Mr. Branson, by the Shrawuks of Ahmedabad, to conduct, on their respective behalfs, an enquiry that will commence to-morrow before Mr. Peile, Political Agent, regarding matters connected with the shrine on the Palitana hill which were for some time in dispute between the Thakore and Shrawuks. Beyond being of interest to the parties concerned, the inquiry does not appear to be one involving any public interest. Consequently I shall say nothing further for the present.

Rao Saheb Poput Veljee, an old servant of the Nowanuggur State, who earned his prefix last year by his successes in expeditions against outlaws who abounded in the State, has been appointed Kamdar of Nowanuggur, vice Sett Bugwanjee Currumsee resigned on account of old age and failing health. The Rao Saheb is well spoken of, but it remains to be seen whether the reforms expected of him will be realized.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th July 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,094	0	0
Merchandize	18,741	0	0
Telegraph	292	0	0
Total Rs.	52,127	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,156	0	0
Merchandize	23,224	0	0
Telegraph	301	0	0
Total Rs.	61,681	0	0
Decrease Rs.	9,554	0	0

BOMBAY.

The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 17th inst. was 46 inches and 4 cents. at the Hill, and 46 inches 83 cents in the Valley.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 17th July, was 56 feet 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet 6 tenths. Total rainfall 87 inches and 77 cents.

Stealing.—Yadoo Numnah, a labourer, was yesterday sentenced on three different charges, on all of which he had been found guilty, by Mr. W. Webb, to three months' hard labour. The charges which were for stealing various small articles were preferred by different persons.

Assault.—Pursooram Hukoonsha was yesterday charged before the acting Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, for committing an injury accompanied with force against the property of police constable Shaik Currim Oomer and destroying one cloth coat of the value of Rs. 8, at Shaik Memon Street, on the 20th instant. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5, out of which Rs. 3 to go for clothes torn.

Torture.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Senior Magistrate, one Luximon Yessoo was yesterday charged for cruelly torturing his bullock at Chinch Bunder on the 20th inst. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Jamsetjee Framjee, a buggywalla, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having cruelly illused his horse, by driving him while in an unfit state.—Essub Ebrahim was fined Rs. 12, by the same Magistrate, for a similar offence.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation.—A quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal offices, Mr. J. A. Forbes, chairman, in the chair. This being the last meeting of the present Corporation, there was a full attendance of members. The Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1875 was received and ordered to be recorded. The resolution of the Town Council on the award of the arbitrators appointed to fix the value of the building occupied as the Municipal offices was approved and confirmed. The following, among other matters, were ordered to be recorded:—A letter from the Secretary, Town Council, submitting for confirmation a resolution of the Council on Government Resolution, No. 1924, General Department, regarding Mr. Gostling's scheme for the water-supply of Bombay. A letter from Mr. Pedder, acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Poona, 30th June last, thanking the Corporation for their acknowledgment of his services as Municipal Commissioner. Government Resolution, dated 22nd June last, stating that Government have not yet received any information as to the arrangements, for the contemplated visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country.

We hear from a private source that one of the daughters-in-law of a respectable Brahmin Jaghirdar, who lives in Bhoodwar Peit, in the City of Poona, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well which is in the rear of the Jaghirdar's Wadda. She was rescued by some of her near relatives who happened to be near the spot. It is said that the girl had been teazed and even ill-treated by her husband, and that she resolved to make an end of her sufferings by taking her life. The matter is now in the hands of the Police who are inquiring into the circumstances of the case. There happens to be a police chowkey in the neighbourhood quite close to the spot where the event occurred.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE APOLLO BUNDER CASE.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—July 21.
(Before J. O'Leary Esq.)
Bapty v. Macfarlane.

The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning, when Mr Mayhew appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Starling defending. The case having been called—

Mr. Smith was re-sworn and cross-examined by Mr. Starling. He said—This is my signature appended to the memorandum or agreement relative to the advance of Rs. 20,000, for the purchase of the bunder saloon, and dated 1st of August 1872. It is in Mr. Crawford's handwriting. I signed this, I cannot say exactly when. I think I signed it after I took charge of the bunder. I signed it in Mr. Crawford's presence, at his office, I think. He told me I was *eventually* to have a share of the business. He did not say that I was to have a share of the business. I did not sign it because I was to have a share in the business. Mr. Randall had signed a similar agreement before, and I was merely to give my name instead of his. Mr. Crawford complained to me on one or two occasions, saying that the books were not properly kept, and that we ought to have a book-keeper. The sums which I lent to the business are not entered in the books. I drew no money until 1873. He (Mr. Crawford) complained of having no daily account of the cash received. I never bought any stores without consulting Mr. Crawford. (Two letters from Mr. Crawford to the witness put in and read). Besides the money which belonged to myself, which I put in the business, I borrowed some from Messrs. Maule, Aspin, Rogers and others. I borrowed Rs 500, 600, and 700, and on one occasion I borrowed Rs.2,000 from a friend of mine without interest. These sums I repaid. I continued borrowing in this manner up to about June 1874. Some of this money is not yet repaid. When Mr. Macfarlane turned me into the streets, my friends, to the number of about 40, subscribed and sent me money to assist me in my difficulty. There were several suits—I cannot say exactly how many, five or six, I think, were brought against me by different people for goods supplied to the bunder. The P. and O. obtained Rs. 350 from me and then put an execution on my property. I did not at this time tell any one that Mr. Macfarlane was the proprietor. Mr. Macfarlane asked me to sign the agreement before I had read it. He read a few lines to me. I thought Mr. Macfarlane was a gentleman and I took him at his word, when he said my signing would not prejudice my own interests, but merely act as security for him. Mr. Crawford sent for me and said that he wished me to take out a policy of assurance on my life. I can't say when I handed these papers over to Mr. Macfarlane. He asked me to give them to him merely to take charge of them, and *not* as security for the money. I never had a loan from Mr. Macfarlane. I was authorised in 1872 by Mr. Crawford, and in 1873 by Mr. Macfarlane, to purchase wines, spirits, &c. I was afterwards told not to buy anything on credit. This was in 1874. There were no complaints against me for purchasing stores, hams, bacon, cheese and flour, &c. from ships. The complaint made was relative to my taking a large consignment of hams, bacon, and cheese from Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co. This might have been about August 1874. A portion of a consignment which I bought was subsequently resold, but no loss was incurred. Mr. Crawford did *not* complain of my purchasing the flour. Mr. Randall advised me to sell part of it, but he had no authority to complain. I sent the money every morning by Mr. Randall to Mr. Macfarlane. I don't know what Mr. Macfarlane did with the money. This is an account, which I have signed as correct, of the moneys received and paid by Mr. Macfarlane. (Policy effected on Mr. Smith's life produced, and endorsement written by Mr. Crawford and signed by Mr. Smith, transferring his interest in the policy to Mr Macfarlane read). I have a doubt as to whether that endorsement was written before I wrote my signature.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I have no copy of this agreement (1st August 1872). My signature is not written in the same ink, as Mr. Crawford's. I cannot say whether I signed it at the same time as Mr. Crawford. I did not see Mr. Crawford write this out. I did not know anything about the paper before I saw it. I had no conversation with Mr. Crawford about it before it was written. I have read the first part of this agreement, which refers to a loan apparently made between Mr. Macfarlane and myself. I believe Mr. Crawford read the agreement over to me when I went to his house. This document was written and signed by Mr. Crawford, and on the occasion of one of my usual visits to him, he asked me to sign it. There was no intention that I should become the proprietor of the business. I signed because I was the manager of the bunder rooms, and he said he wanted my signature merely as a security in case of death. I signed this agreement before Mr. Randall was appointed book-keeper. I signed it in August 1872. He came as book-keeper in June or July 1873. (Letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Smith read,) I think Mr. Randall's name must be mentioned in this letter, on account of his having signed some promissory notes. This paper (produced) contains directions for me as to the method in which I was to carry on the business. I received this paper because I was his servant employed by him. I received none of the monies mentioned in the account (produced) myself. When I signed that account, I did so simply to show the state of the business, and not to show that I was personally indebted to Mr. Macfarlane. I never was indebted to Mr. Macfarlane. I have my life policy and pension papers in my possession. Mr. Macfarlane sent them to me. I did not receive this letter at the same time. It is dated the 9th March 1875. I have no knowledge of the promises to which Mr. Macfarlane refers in that letter. I never paid any monies under the deed of agreement. I never received any receipt for moneys paid under this agreement. When I filed my schedule I signed it as proprietor of the rooms. I did so by Mr. Macfarlane's directions. I was not the proprietor—that is, not the owner of the property.

By the Judge—I never was anything but manager. I signed the mortgage, or agreement, merely to oblige Mr. Macfarlane. It was never read to me, and I did not understand its purport.

His Honour—Suppose the chief steward of a ship said to you there are 100 cases of wine come on board, sign a promissory note, would you do so, and why then did you sign these promissory notes?—I did so merely to oblige Mr. Macfarlane in case of death, &c., as he said.

His Honour—When Mr. Macfarlane offered to send you to Australia, why did you refuse, and desire that the creditors should be paid what on earth was it to you whether they were paid or not?—I was considered the proprietor by the public, and I did not wish to lose my good name.

Mr Thomas Crawford was then called and said—I am an auctioneer. I was connected with the Apollo Bunder refreshment rooms in 1872, when I purchased the good will from Mr. Hammond on my own sole account, for Rs. 20,000 I paid this sum with that money. I had borrowed from Mr. Macfarlane. I received an assignment from Mr. Hammond. It is dated 1st August 1872. I gave separate security for the money borrowed. I engaged Mr. Smith as my manager at Rs. 200 per month, and 2½ per cent on the "takings of the bunder." I bought upwards of Rs. 8,000 worth of stores from Mr. Hammond, independently of Rs. 11,000 or 12,000, which went with the good will. I also made arrangements with Mr. Smith to supply him with liquors, &c. when he wanted them. For the first month or two he paid portions of the money received to me. I consider myself the owner of the bunder up to the present time. I never made over my ownership. I never assigned any rights to any one. I ceased to receive money from Mr. Smith sometime after March 1873. Since that time I have never received or asked for any account of the bunder moneys. This receipt (produced) is dated 16th of June. I must therefore have received money as late as that. I never asked for money since that time, because at the meeting we had at Mr. Macfarlane's office, he (Mr. Macfarlane) suggested that I was not managing Mr. Smith properly, and I said for him to take him in hand, and he said he would do so. I can't remember how Mr. Macfarlane came to have a meeting with me about the matter. Mr. Smith did not ask Mr. Macfarlane to interfere. I cannot say whether Mr. Randall did or did not. I can't state the date on which this meeting took place. I went to Mr. Macfarlane because I wanted money which I had not got. Mr. Macfarlane was no more connected with the bunder before than after that. I cannot say what Mr. Macfarlane has done since. The object of that meeting was to get more money for my business. I had nothing to do from that time with the executive part of the business. I mean the payment or receiving of money. I have never had any account of the moneys received or paid for the bunder since that time, because I had left the conduct of the business to Mr. Macfarlane. I never saw a profit and loss account up to this time. Mr. Randall was connected with the bunder from the beginning. He was the medium through whom I bought the property, and I promised him a share of the profits. He was to look after the books. This would only occupy an hour or so daily. I gave Mr Macfarlane some policies of assurance, an lien on an estate in Goa, and a promissory note for Rs. 20,000, and four others for Rs. 5,000 each, and twelve other notes of Rs. 300 each, representing the interest on the principal sum. These notes (produced) are those to which I refer. I never gave Mr. Macfarlane the business as security, and never made him the mortgagee. I simply got him to take my place as manager. Owing to Mr. Randall's not being satisfied with the share of the business I was going to give him, I asked Mr. Smith to take his place and he agreed to sign these notes. This was about the beginning of September 1872. I have not repaid any of that Rs. 20,000 to Mr. Macfarlane, and he still holds my other securities. I have paid him a few months' interest, but that is all. I filed my schedule, but I did not describe myself as the owner of the bunder. Owing to circumstances that schedule is incorrect. These notes are not mentioned, the bunder business is not mentioned, nor are the securities, or my company. I don't know how much I have received from Mr. Smith. I think it may be about Rs. 12,000. I am not aware that my initials are signed by me in Mr. Smith's book, in acknowledgment of Rs. 23,730, (examines book); yes, I have received that amount, none of which I paid to Mr. Macfarlane except a few months' interest. I never gave Mr. Smith a share of the profits, because there were no profits. I never made out an account of profit and loss. I depended on him to do that. I never signed any paper giving him a share. I consider myself as the owner of the bunder property up to the time of filing my schedule, but I considered Mr. Smith the owner—that is, so far as the creditors were concerned. I did not put the bunder creditors in my schedule, because I did not consider myself responsible for the debts incurred by Mr. Smith. I acknowledge that this document (agreement) is signed and written by me. The word "us" in this document is inserted simply because Mr. Randall was a party to the notes, which are referred to. Mr. Smith must have signed the Exhibit No. 7, about September 1872. The accounts which should have been made out according to this agreement were never made out. I couldn't get them. Mr. Macfarlane has not been paid anything under this agreement by me. Mr. Smith might have paid something, I don't believe he did, but I never enquired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—Mr. Macfarlane was never a partner with me in the bunder business. As far as any act of mine is concerned he was never proprietor of the bunder. In August 1872, I engaged Mr. Smith as manager of the bunder. During the first month Mr. Hammond assisted and showed him the business. Under my promise subsequently given, Mr Smith was to have a share in the business. I intended to give him one-fourth. He agreed to become a partner, but this actual share was not settled. From the 1st of August, as far as the outer world was concerned, Mr. Smith was the proprietor of the bunder. The lease from the Port Trustees was granted in his name at my request. In June or July 1872 I first heard from Mr. Hammond that he wished to dispose of the bunder. He mentioned the matter to me, and I looked out for a purchaser. I spoke on the subject to Mr Randall and he suggested that I should purchase it, it being understood that he was to have a share. We then saw Mr. Macfarlane who agreed to lend the Rs. 20,000. This letter (29th July, 1872) is in the handwriting of Mr. Randall, is signed "Crawford and Randall," and addressed to Mr. Macfarlane. I had no time to devote to the bunder business, and Mr. Smith was then introduced to me by Mr. Randall. I then told Mr. Smith that my connection with the bunder should be kept quiet. Mr. Hammond made out an account of profit and loss at the end of the first month. It was after this that I proposed to substitute Mr. Smith's name for that of Mr. Randall's. I did not get back the notes signed by Mr. Randall, but I got Mr. Smith to sign them. Up to the beginning of 1873, I gave Mr. Smith any supplies he wanted. I told him only to buy small quantities of stores in emergent cases. At this time I had reason to believe that Mr. Smith was making rather larger purchases than was judicious, as he drew on me for money. Up to this time I had been receiving money from the bunder, a portion of which I used to pay for the stores supplied to the bunder. I don't recollect having sent a note to the bunder, and not getting the money. I paid eleven of the notes off, and sent the twelfth note to the bunder, asking Mr. Smith to pay it. I sent it to Mr. Smith as the executive manager of the business. I don't know of Mr. Smith's having put money into the bunder business. Up to that time Mr. Smith did not speak of this. I never heard Mr. Macfarlane say to Mr. Smith that he was the owner of the bunder. I believe I signed the promissory notes dated the 28th of August and 24th of September 1874. At the time that I signed these, I understood that they represented money advanced. Mr. Macfarlane was, I thought, to get matters into better shape than I could. This "London and Lancashire" policy on the life of Mr. Smith, was taken out at the same time that I got one on my own life. It was taken out to form a security for Mr. Macfarlane. Mr. Smith knew that it was taken at my request, and that it was to be a security for Mr. Macfarlane. This endorsement in my handwriting was written before Mr. Smith signed it, and it was, I presume, handed to Mr. Macfarlane about the date mentioned on it. From August 1872 to December 1874 I never went down to the bunder to take any part in the business. I had to file my petition the evening before a case came on against me in the High Court. I merely put in claims which were being brought against me and a few others that occurred to me. It was dismissed for want of prosecution. I tried to settle with my creditors. A fresh suit was then filed against me, and I again filed my schedule. I obtained leave to amend it, but have not done so as I am trying to settle with my creditors. If I do amend it I shall give a full and true account of all my dealings. I have never been sworn to the truth of my schedule. At the beginning I applied to Mr Smith for accounts of the business but have been unable to get them. I don't know personally if proper books were kept at the bunder. Mr. Randall told me there were not.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I did not put Exhibits 3 and 4 in my schedule. After July 1873 I never supplied any goods to the bunder.

By his Honour—I said I became owner of the refreshment rooms in August 1872 but that the outside public thought Mr. Smith was the proprietor. I mean by this that the lease was in Mr. Smith's name and no one knew the connection there was between Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Randall and myself, and so they would naturally conclude that Mr. Smith was the proprietor.

Thomas Randall examined by Mr. Mayhew—I have no occupation at present. I was lately lessor of the bunder rooms. On 16th December I became sole lessor of the rooms. I got the assignment from the Port Trustees. Nobody requested me to take Mr. Smith's place; it was my own suggestion. Mr. Macfarlane did not ask me: he objected to it at first. I told him I should make an application personally to the Port Trustees. Mr. Macfarlane had no voice in the matter. I studied my own interests. I was never the book-keeper to Mr. Crawford nor employed by him. I kept books but was never a book-keeper. I did not keep the cash-book in 1872. The first cash-book was started on 1st August 1873. From August 1872 to August 1873 I had some connection with the bunder. I purchased the business from Mr. Hammond jointly with Mr Crawford, I contributed as much money as Mr. Crawford did to the purchase of the business. We borrowed the money from Mr. Macfarlane. During 1872 Mr. Smith was the manager at the bunder. He was engaged by Mr. Crawford and myself on 22nd July 1872 at an interview which took place in my office. From August 1872 to August 1873 I cannot remember whether Mr. Smith paid me any moneys or not. It appears he paid about Rs. 20,000 to Mr. Crawford but he did not pay any to me. The reason why no money was paid to me was that I was in difficulties at the time, and it was arranged that my name should not appear as one of the purchasers. The assignment from Mr. Hammond was made to Mr. Crawford above. The extent of my share in the business was never defined but I expected to have one half. Afterwards Mr. Crawford offered me one-fourth. I think I drew about Rs. 1,900 out of the business during that year. My pay was not fixed at the rate of Rs. 150 per month. Rs. 250 was the amount fixed for me to draw. (Mr. Mayhew here read from Exhibit 7 in which it was stated that Rs. 250 per month was to be paid to a book-keeper). There was no limit put to my drawing. Mr. Crawford ceased to receive moneys from the business about July 1873. I then stepped in and began to take a more prominent part in the management of the business. I went to the bunder and opened a proper set of books and overseered the business. I tried to make out a balance sheet with the assistance of Mr. Smith. I gave Mr. Macfarlane a copy of it. Mr. Smith still continued to manage the business. The godown was hired in Febuary 1874. The money for the purchase of the goods in the godown was obtained from the daily receipts of the bunder. I several times made out a list of the liabilities of the bunder. I think I made out a list of liabilities amounting to Rs. 30,000. The godown was in my charge under my own direction. I did not receive orders from Mr. Macfarlane in reference to the goods in the godown. If Mr. Macfarlane wanted any goods out of the godown he used to send over a chit and I used to send them. Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Crawford and myself all had goods from the godown without paying for them, but they were entered against us in the godown book. Mr. Macfarlane had no key of the godown. From August 1875, money was paid to me and accounted for in the cash book. For about two months I accounted to Mr. Macfarlane for the moneys I received. On 19th February I paid to Mr. Macfarlane as a deposit Rs. 300. On 13th February he advanced me Rs. 280 to pay for stores. I used to fill in cheques and Mr. Macfarlane used to sign them. From August 1873 Mr. Smith was managing under my directions (having looked at Exhibits E and F) I say that Mr. Smith was not managing the bunder business under Mr. Macfarlane's directions (having looked at the Exhibits) I swear that Mr. Smith was not acting under Mr. Macfarlane's orders. He was acting under my orders.

(The witness was asked some further questions about the godown in Rampart Row, and also as to the accuracy of Messrs. Bapty and Co.'s bill. He admitted the latter to be in the main correct.)

It being then past 5 the case was adjourned till 26th August, that being the first clear day

JUDGMENT IN THE TULSI LAND CASE.

In the suit filed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy against the Municipality and the Government of Bombay, to recover the value of his land taken up for the Tulsi Lake, an appeal was heard last month before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Larpent from the decision of Mr. Coghlan, Judge of Tannah. The hearing of the appeal lasted several days, and at its close the court took time to consider its decision. Judgment in the case was given by their Lordships at the Appellate Side of the court yesterday, in favour of the plaintiff, for Rs. 33,900, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 8th April 1872 until judgment, and at the same rate on the judgment until payment, and with all the costs of the lower and the Appellate courts. The chief ground of grievance urged on behalf of the appellant was that all access to his estate had been cut off by the respondents, and that no assistance was offered him by the authorities to regain such access. The Appeal Court ordered that, in order to provide such access, the Government should construct a proper bridge (175 feet long) over the waste weir, and construct a proper road to give plaintiff access to all parts of his estate, and that Government should keep both the road and the bridge in thorough repair at their own cost. Unless Government had agreed—as they have done—to restore to plaintiff the right of way and user of his estate, which would cost them a large sum, the Appeal Court were disposed to award to the plaintiff a much larger sum than they have awarded. Mr Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the appellant; the Advocate General, Mr. Farran, and the Government pleader, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the respondents.

THE "TOWERS OF SILENCE" SUIT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY & OTHERS v COOVERJEE FRAGJEE & OTHERS.

This case came on for hearing on Tuesday afternoon before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Messrs. Purcell, Lang and Hart, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Advocate General and Messrs. Latham and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Purcell opened the case by reading the plaint which is as follows:—

The plaintiffs as such trustees as aforesaid claim to recover from the defendants in this suit, possession of a certain piece or parcel of land situate on Malabar Hill in the island of Bombay, and hereinafter more particularly described. They also seek for the injunction and other relief hereinafter prayed for.

2—The said piece or parcel of land is by description and boundaries as follows:—All that piece or parcel of land situated on Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 64,510 square yards, little more or little less, numbered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56, 57, 59 and 60, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north partly by land late of Cooverbai, widow, but now reputed to belong to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, partly by the compound walls of the Parsee Towers of Silence, and partly by waste land; on or towards the east partly by the said compound walls of the Towers of Silence and partly by the public passage leading from Chowpatty to Malabar Point; on or towards the south and south-east, partly by the said public passage, and partly by the land now used by the Municipality of Bombay for the purpose of burning refuse upon; on or towards the west and south-west, partly by the said Municipal burning ground, partly by land now or late of Bhawoo Rockmajee, and partly by the said land late of the said Coverbai, widow, but now reputed to belong to the said Sir Cowasjee Jehangier; and the said piece or parcel of land was formerly divided into three separate plots, two of which, viz., those now bearing Municipal numbers 57, 59 and 60 as the plaintiffs are informed, form a portion of a track of land formerly known by the name of Amboochabhut, and the third of which, viz., that now bearing Municipal No. 56, was formerly known by the name of Vataliettry. The said land is accurately delineated in the plan hereto annexed being indicated therein as "ground belonging to the Parsee Punchayet."

3.—The plaintiffs as such trustees as aforesaid are absolutely entitled to the whole of the said land, but they hold the three distinct plots into which the said land is divided by different titles which are respectively set forth in the two succeeding paragraphs.

4.—As to that plot of the said land which is marked on the said plan No. 1, and is thereon described as late land of Bomanjee Hormusjee, but now of the Parsee Punchayet containing 1,148,909 yard or thereabouts, the same prior to the 25th July 1840 was in the possession of, and belonged to Meetheebai, widow of Hormusjee Bomanjee, and her three sons Bomanjee Hormusjee, Rustomjee Hormusjee, and Ardaseer Hormusjee by whom it was conveyed by indenture bearing date 25th July, 1840 to Nowrojee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Framjee Cowasjee and Dadabhoy Pestonjee upon trust, for the persons for the time being forming the Parsee Punchayet at Bombay. The plaintiffs are now the duly appointed trustees of the said indenture. From the said 25th July, 1840 the Parsee Punchayet by themselves and through their tenants were down to 27th March, 1873, in possession of the said plot No. 1, and in enjoyment of the rents, issues, and profit thereof.

5.—As to that plot of the said land which is marked upon the said plan No. 2, and is thereon described as land late of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee, but now of the Parsee Punchayet containing 9,150 square yards or thereabouts, it was by the indenture bearing date 31st May 1837 conveyed by Furdoojee Limjee, the then owner thereof to the said Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee as joint-tenants, and they thereupon entered into occupation of the same. The said Manockjee Nowrojee died intestate, on the 14th November, 1837, leaving his widow Motlibai, his son, Nowrojee Manockjee, and a posthumous son, Nusserwanjee Manockjee (who has since assumed the name of Nusserwanjee Jehangeer) his only heirs and next of kin. After the death of Manockjee Nowrojee, the said Jehangeer Nusserwanjee in the name of the said Manockjee Nowrojee and with the knowledge and consent of his heirs and next of kin, in or about the year 1839 verbally granted the said plot No. 2 to the Parsee Punchayet for charitable purposes. The said Jehangeer Nusserwanjee died 19th May, 1843, leaving Maneckbai, his widow, and his only child, the said Motlibai, his heirs and next of kin him surviving, and leaving his last will bearing date 13th April, 1843, whereby he appointed his said widow Maneckbai and the said Motlibai to be his heirs and executrixes of his said will. The said Maneckbai and the said Motlibai duly proved the said will in the late Supreme Court on its Ecclesiastical Side on 10th July, 1843. The said Maneckbai and the said Motlibai with the consent of the said Nowrojee Manockjee and the said Nusserwanjee Jehangeer are about to convey the legal estate of the said plot No. 2 to the plaintiffs as such trustees of the Parsee Punchayet as aforesaid. In or about the year 1839 the said Parsee Punchayet entered into possession of plot No. 2, and from the last mentioned year by themselves and through their tenants were down to 27th March 1873 in possession of the said plot No. 2 and in the enjoyment of the rents, profits, and issues thereof.

6.—As to that plot of the said land which is marked upon the said plan No. 3, and is thereon described as land late of Dossabhoy Cooverjee, but now of the Parsee Punchayet containing 43,900 square yards, the same prior to the 18th March, 1845, was in the possession of and belonged to Jurbai, the widow and executrix of Cooverjee Dossabhoy, by whom it was by indenture bearing date 18th March, 1845, conveyed to the said Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Framjee Cowasjee, and Bomanjee Hormusjee upon trust for the persons for the time being forming the Parsee Punchayet and the said Parsee Punchayet by themselves and through their tenants, were down to 27th March, 1873, in possession of the said plot No. 3, and in enjoyment of the rents, issues, and profits thereof.

7.—On the said 27th March, 1873, the defendants accompanied by their servants and workmen, entered upon and took possession of the said plots Nos. 2 and 3, and have since retained and are now in possession of the same since the said last mentioned day, the servants and workmen of the defendants have been continually passing and repassing over the said plot No. 1, and have treated the same as the lands of the defendants.

8.—Since entering upon the said plots Nos. 2 and 3 the defendants have erected a masonry building and some huts thereon, and have pulled down the stone fences and walls that stood upon the same, have cut down some of the trees growing on the said plots, and taken the mangoes and other fruits from the trees thereon, and have dried up and removed the soil and sub-soil thereof, and blasted the rocks therein, and committed other acts of waste, and will, unless restrained by the injunction of this Hon'ble Court, destroy the said plots and render the same useless for the purposes for which they have hitherto been used by the Parsee Punchayet. The plaintiffs are informed and believe that the defendants are about to erect bungalows, houses, and other buildings upon the said plots Nos. 2 and 3.

9—The defendants have already caused damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000 or thereabouts to the said plots Nos 1, 2, and 3, and will, the plaintiffs are apprehensive, hereafter cause damage thereto to a much greater extent. The defendants have likewise prevented the plaintiffs and their tenants from drawing toddy from the trees upon the said plots Nos. 2 and 3, and from taking and enjoying the said issues and profits thereof.

10.—At the time when the defendants entered upon the said plots as aforesaid, Manockjee Dorabjee was in actual possession of the same as tenant of the Parsee Punchayet. The plaintiffs caused a letter bearing date 2nd April to be written and sent to the defendants in the name of the said Manockjee Dorabjee to which they received a reply upon the following day. A copy of the said letter and a copy of the reply thereto are hereto annexed. The plaintiffs also on 7th April caused a letter to be written to the Commissioner of Police, but have received no reply thereto.

11.—The plaintiffs pray,—

(*a*)—That the defendants may be decreed forthwith to deliver to the plaintiffs possession of the said plots Nos. 2 and 3 and be restrained by the injunction of this Hon'ble Court by themselves, their servants, or their workmen from passing over or trespassing on the said plot No. 1.

(*b.*)—That the defendants may by like injunction be restrained until the hearing of this suit from casting down trees, removing fences, digging up or removing soil or sub-soil, blasting rocks, erecting buildings, and committing any acts of waste in or upon the said plots Nos. 2 and 3, and from passing over or trespassing on the said plot No. 1.

(*c.*)—That a receiver may be appointed to take possession of and hold the said plots Nos. 2 and 3 until the hearing of this suit, and to take and hold the rents, issues, and profits thereof.

(*d.*) That the defendants may be decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages in respect of the trespasses and wrongful acts of the defendants hereinbefore mentioned.

(*e.*) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

(*f.*) That the defendants may be decreed to pay the costs of this suit.

The Advocate General, before raising issues—We question the right of the plaintiffs to maintain this suit. They say they are the trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, and we require them to prove that.

The following issues were then raised by the Advocate-General:—

1. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to maintain this suit as trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, or in any other, and what capacity?

2. Whether the plaintiffs are absolutely entitled to the land in para. 3 of the plaint mentioned, or any part thereof.

3. Whether the Parsee Punchayet have been in absolute possession and enjoyment of the plot No. 1 since the 25th July 1840 as in para. 4 of the plaint alleged, or from any other, and what date?

4. Whether the Parsee Punchayet have been in absolute possession and enjoyment of plot No. 2 from the year 1839 as in para. 5 of the plaint alleged, or from any other, and what date?

5. Whether the Parsee Punchayet have been in absolute possession and enjoyment of plot No. 3 from the 18th March 1845 as in para. 6 of the plaint alleged, or from any other, and what date?

6. Whether the defendants, their servants and workmen are guilty of the grievances as in paras. 7 and 8 of the plaint complained of, or of any of them?

7. Whether the plaintiffs have sustained damage to the extent in para 9 of the plaint alleged, or to any and what extent?

8. Whether in the month of March 1873, Manockjee Dorabjee was in actual possession of plots Nos. 2 and 3, as a tenant of the Parsee Punchayet, in the manner and form in para 10 of the plaint alleged?

9. Whether there is a public foot path across the plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, or any of them, as in para 22 of the written statement alleged?

10. Whether the defendants are entitled to any, and what right of way over and across the plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 or any of them?

11. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof?

Mr. Purcell, who raised no issue for the plaintiffs then said he thought it desirable to place in his Lordship's hands a plan of the premises in dispute. This plan was substantially the same as that annexed by the defendants to their written statement; and the learned counsel did not think there was any dispute on the point. His Lordship would see on the left hand of the plan the boundary wall of the compound of the Towers of Silence; and his Lordship would see a very small plot of ground which was bounded on the north-east by the Towers of Silence and also by plot No. 3. That was the plot of ground claimed by Mungesh Purshotum. It adjoined the wall of the Towers of Silence; and Mungesh had some sort of possessory title to the land. It was not for the plaintiffs either to admit or deny his claim. Having called his Lordship's attention to the different plots, the learned counsel said he would show how they passed into the possession of the plaintiffs. The circumstances which led to the Parsee Punchayet coming into possession of those plots were worth knowing. In 1839, complaints were generally made in the Parsee community that the land within the compound of the Towers of Silence was not spacious enough, and the Parsee Punchayet were thereby instigated to purchase more land. Subscriptions to a very large amount were raised for the purpose of purchasing lands adjoining the Towers of Silence and enclosing them within a new compound wall.

The Judge—Has the old wall been remaining there all that time?

Mr. Purcell said the wall was supposed to be 100 years old, and no living member of the Parsee Punchayet knew the exact time when it was built. One of the most generous friends of the Parsee community, who subscribed largely to the fund, and was in fact the originator of the subscriptions, was Jehangir Nusserwanjee, who purchased plot No. 2 on behalf of himself and his son-in-law Manockjee Nowrojee, also his partner, and in them lay the legal estate. Manockjee Nowrojee was dead, but Jehangir Nusserwanjee, his father-in-law and partner, managed his estate, and his daughter, Manockjee Nowrojee's wife, lived with him. In 1839, Jehangir verbally granted plot No. 2 to the Parsee Punchayet for charitable purposes. On the 13th August 1838, a circular was sent round among the Parsee community, urging on their attention the necessity that existed for building a new Tower of Silence, and inviting all good and true men to subscribe to the fund according to their means. An account of the subscription appeared in the *Bombay Summachar* newspaper of the 27th September 1838. (Reads it.) It was to the following effect:—That there was a necessity for a new Tower of Silence; that accordingly certain gentlemen had surveyed the ground in the rear of the Towers of Silence compound and had determined to take up all those three hills (plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3); that a subscription list had been opened, which amounted to Rs. 65,000; and that Jehangir Nusserwanjee was one of the principal supporters of the fund. It appeared from the subscription list that Jehangir Nusserwanjee himself subscribed Rs. 10,000, and on the part of Manockjee, Nowrojee, his son-in-law, he subscribed Rs. 5,000, and in addition made a free gift of plot No. 2 to the Parsee Punchayet. That was the history of plot No. 2, and it remained in possession of the Parsee Punchayet from 1839 down to the 27th March 1873. They were put in possession of the ground by Jehangir Nusserwanjee, and the tenants were directed to attorn to the Punchayet. The books of Jehangir Nusserwanjee would show that he was in enjoyment of the rent for this hill; and the books of the Parsee Punchayet would show that they had been in an uninterrupted enjoyment of the rent down to 1873.

The Judge—Had Jehangir Nusserwanjee any other property in the neighbourhood?

Mr. Purcell said none whatever. Plot No. 1 was acquired about the same time by a deed executed by the executor and executrix of Hormusjee Bomanjee on the 25th July 1840. It would also appear from the exhibits that Hormusjee Bomanjee and his executrix were subscribers to the fund; and that they deducted from the amount of their subscription the amount of the purchase money for plot No 1.

The Judge—They sold it in fact?

Mr. Purcell said they sold it no doubt, but at the same time they contributed a large amount, which made the purchase money a very small sum. They did subscribe a considerable amount indeed. These two plots were intended to be included within the new boundary wall of the Towers of Silence. They were, however, not so included, nor was the new Tower of Silence built which it was intended to build upon them. The original design of building on plots Nos. 2 and 3 was given up; and a new Tower of Silence was built to the north-east of the intended Tower. The circumstances were explained in the "Kholasai Punchayet" issued by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others in 1843. (Reads it.) It says that about six years ago, a great outcry was raised for building a new Tower of Silence; that a subscription list was sent round; that out of the fund Rs. 9,000 were spent in building a new road for buggies and carriages; and that in all Rs. 89,000 were recovered, of which a separate account had been kept in the books of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons and Co., that one hill belonging to Mungesh Purshotum was purchased for Rs. 1,400, through Sett Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and that his, 50 were paid as earnest money. Mr. Purcell said this showed that the Parsee Punchayet intended to purchase this small hill. That purchase was never carried out, nor was the earnest money ever recovered from Mungesh Purshotum. The "Kholasai Punchayet" went on to say that Cowasjee Edulji Bisnee came forward before the Punchayet and begged to be permitted to build a new Tower of Silence at his sole expense. He built a Tower; and therefore the proposed new Tower was not built, nor were plots Nos. 2 and 3 included in the boundary wall of the compound.

At this stage of the address, the court adjourned until to-day.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday, there were present Captain George F. Henry, Chairman, Thomas Blaney, Esq., Henry Cook, Esq., M.D., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., J. M. Maclean, Esq., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq., and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 20th were confirmed.

Read applications from Mr. G. Lack, head gardener Victoria Gardens, and Mr. A. Webb, Assistant Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses, who being military pensioners in receipt of 8 annas and one rupee per diem respectively, applied to be allowed the benefit of the Municipal pension fund under class III. of the rules.

The Commissioner stated that Mr. Webb's service extended from the 1st September 1874, and that Mr. Lack had served the Agri-Horticultural Society for fifteen years when he was pensioned on Rs. 25 per mensem upon the liabilities of the Society being taken over by the Municipality Mr. Lack's pension was paid from the Municipal reserve, but afterwards on his being taken into the service of the Corporation his pension was merged in his pay.

The Chairman said they must first of all leave Mr Lack's military pension entirely out of consideration Then the next point was that having taken over the debts and assets of the Agri-Horticultural Society, they were bound to pay Mr. Lack Rs. 25 a month. What they had then to consider was whether, as Mr. Lack had served the Agri-Horticultural Society fifteen years, and the Municipality only two or three years, they were willing to consider his service to the Agri-Horticultural Society a sufficient reason for giving him the additional pension.

The Commissioner said the Rs. 25 had been fixed when they had no rules to guide them. Now that they had rules to guide them, Mr. Lack was entitled to the benefit of those rules.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen thought it would be sufficient to admit Mr. Webb and Mr. Lack to the pension rules, and that it would be premature to discuss what they should get at present.

It was resolved that Mr. Lack and Mr. Webb be allowed to join the funds. Sanction was given to the remission of the payment of Rs. 122-6-3 for rates and cess due by Imam Hossein, the owner of house No. 28, Suttree Satung Street, on account of the poverty of the debtor.

Read the following letter, dated 17th instant, from Mr. Latimer, the Secretary in Bombay to the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company, asking for the sanction of the Town Council to the level of the ground floor of the Company's Mill at DeLisle Road being raised to a height of not more than six inches above the level of the DeLisle Road instead of two feet above the level of the nearest road which is the Municipal order in regard to dwelling-houses.

H. Wynford Barrow, Esq., Secretary to the Town Council.

Sir,—I am requested on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Limited to forward you, for the sanction of the Town Council, the following application on behalf of the Company:—

They ask sanction for the level of the ground floor of their mill in course of erection at Parell to be raised to a height of not more than six inches above the level of the DeLisle Road, instead of two feet above the level of the nearest road, which is the Municipal order in regard to dwelling houses. The grounds upon which the application is made have been fully explained to Mr. Walton and by his desire and concurrence I submit them for your approval.

The cost of eighteen inches in height of foundations may be roughly estimated at Rs. 1,500 or 2,000 per foot, but it is not only that it is desirable to save all unnecessary expense in the foundations, but as the engine bed and main fly wheel are set in line with the second motion pinion, it is possible there may be a difficulty in lifting water into the pumps, and thus every foot in height of foundation becomes a matter of serious importance.

Under the block plan of the building, which I enclose, is appended a longitudinal section of the site showing the position of the mill and tank.

The ordinary level of monsoon flood is about seven feet below the level of the DeLisle Road. The high flood of the 26th ultimo reached a point not higher than 4 feet below level of said road. At the mill side the Company's ground is 5 feet below the DeLisle Road, but is being raised 2 feet by the tank excavations, and the private road a further height of 9 inches. In the section enclosed, the foundations are shown built to a height of 5 feet above natural ground level, so that our ground floor, when sanctioned, will be 1 foot 6 inches above level of highest known flood as stated by Mr. Walton, 2 feet 6 inches above the new private road, 3 feet 3 inches above new reclaimed ground level, 4 feet 6 inches above high flood, and 7 feet 6 inches above ordinary monsoon level. Be good enough to bring this matter under notice at the next Town Council meeting and waiting the favour of your reply.—I am, &c.,

James H. Latimer,
Secretary in Bombay Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited.

1, Hummum Street, Bombay, July 17.

Read also letter from the Secretary to the Council in reply, dated 20th inst., stating that the letter had been placed before the Council, but that the sanction asked for was one entirely within the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, see section 165 of the Municipal Act.—*Approved.*

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—655 square yards in Tembker street, Obelisk Road, from Mr. Jeewa Essub at Rs. 5 per yard. Ditto 20-60 ditto in Beebee Jan cross lane, Syud Abdool Street, from Shaik Hassan Rogay at Rs. 15 per yard.

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THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were disposed of :—

RE DHURUMSEY DAMODHUR.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. The petition was dismissed on the 7th inst. for want of prosecution, he not having the means to pay the court fees. Now, a friend had given him the funds, with which he had paid off the only opposing creditor, and consequently there was no opposition. The Commissioner said his practice was not to allow a petition to be filed soon after a previous one had been dismissed, in cases in which objection was raised by opposing creditors. As in this case, there was no opposition, his Lordship granted the application.

RE HEERJEE DEWCURN.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order. On the last court day, insolvent applied for the order in person, but was opposed by counsel on behalf of the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills, on the ground that he had applied for and obtained five shares of the company in his master's name but without his master's authority. There was nothing atrocious disclosed on the face of the schedule, and the learned counsel could not imagine why an interim order was not granted. What the insolvent did had been done in previous years by men of the highest honour in Bombay, even by men of the highest standing in Government service. The insolvent had simply applied for an allotment of shares, and had hoped to be able to pay the calls when they became due, but had been disappointed.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, opposed the application on behalf of the Oomrawuttee Cotton Mills, arguing that insolvent had been guilty of fraud in his dealings with the company. He represented to the company that Hurridas Tookeydas, his master, had authorised him to receive five shares in the company and sign for him the articles, whereas Hurridas denied having authorised him to do so.

The Commissioner said it was a mistake to suppose that every insolvent was entitled to get an interim order in opposed cases, where charges of misrepresentation or fraud were urged against him. It had been the practice for years past to refuse interim orders in cases in which it appeared that at the hearing, the insolvents could be brought under sections 50 and 51 of the Act. It was only necessary to glance at the schedule in this case to show that the insolvent was not entitled to any indulgence from the court. The application was therefore refused.

RE COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. The former petition was dismissed on the 7th April 1875 for want of prosecution, the insolvent not having then funds to pay the court fees. The application was granted.

RE SORABJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which on the last occasion was granted only for a month, with a view that insolvent should use due diligence in serving notices. The notices had now been served. The Court extended the order for a month.

RE JAIRAM HINGOOJEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his matter should not be reheard. The Commissioner granted the application.

RE ASSUMULL GUNGARAM.

Mr. Strong, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the case. On the 16th June last, on the learned counsel's application, an adjournment for three months was granted. Since then, a creditor had obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon insolvent to attend the court that day. The fact was that insolvent was in Tatta, and the learned counsel applied for time to communicate with him.

Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, said the insolvent had obtained an adjournment for three months on a fraudulent misrepresentation, and that he (the learned counsel) had obtained a rule to cancel the order of adjournment.

The Commissioner withdrew the order for postponement and made the order *nisi* absolute, regretting that he had granted an adjournment on insufficient information.

RE ARBEE NOORMAHOMED.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomanjee, applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. Efforts were being made to compromise the debts, and a composition deed had been signed by a majority of the creditors. The application was granted.

RE PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PASTAGHIA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of Eduljee Pestonjee, a creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of his client should not be inserted in the schedule as a creditor.

The Commissioner granted a rule as applied for.

RE JAITHA VALLUBJEE.

On Mr. Taylor's application, leave was granted to the insolvent to serve notices.

RE PURSHOTUM MEGHJEE.

On the application of Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, leave was granted to file a fresh petition and schedule.

RE PESTONJEE MURCHERJEE WADIA.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf on the insolvent, applied for and interim order.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, opposed the application on the grounds that insolvent had traded recklessly, that he had evaded for a long time the process of the court, and that he had vexatiously defended a suit brought against him by the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris. The opposition was based on affidavits made by Mr. Finlayson, manager of the Bank, and by other persons.

The Commissioner was of opinion upon the affidavits that there was nothing in them to show that insolvent's conduct had been so culpable, so reckless, or so extravagant as to discentitle him to a protection order, which was accordingly granted him.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

LADY HOBART'S DEPARTURE.

There was a very large gathering, both European and Native, at the pier yesterday evening to bid Lady Hobart farewell, but we fancy, it would have been more in accordance with her Ladyship's wishes, and kinder too had no demonstration been made. As it was expected that her Ladyship would embark at about five o'clock, long before that hour the company began to arrive, but it was near six o'clock before Lady Hobart herself arrived at the pier. Her Ladyship's party consisting of Lady Hobart and Captain Willoughby, Mrs. Carmichael, Captain and Mrs. Awdry and Captain and Mrs. Campbell, started from Government house a little before five, but while the others drove direct to the pier, Lady Hobart, with Captain Willoughby, turned into the Fort and visited St. Mary's Church to have a last look at her husband's grave. It was Sunday school time when Lady Hobart reached the church, but at Captain Willoughby's request both teachers and scholars vacated their seats and left the Church, Captain Willoughby himself withdrawing after having led her Ladyship to the grave. Here we feel that her Ladyship's sorrow and her Ladyship's actions are too sacred to be exposed. Time passed on and as it was getting late, Captain Willoughby warned her Ladyship to start, and though the last look had been taken and the last prayer breathed, her Ladyship was almost carried away from the Church. When she arrived at the pier, her Ladyship was received by the Chief Justice, Sir Walter Morgan, and Mr. Elwin, the Agent of the Madras Railway, who handed her down from her conveyance. Having shaken hands with several present, a task, which seemed to try her utmost powers, her Ladyship was handed into one of the trollies in which several other ladies entered, and was taken to the jetty. Here after again bidding farewell to many of those who had come to meet her, Lady Hobart decended into the Master Attendant's boat, which was in charge of Captain Taylor, in which Sir Walter Morgan, Mrs. Carmichael and Captain Willoughby accompanied her to the steamer. Several other boats with a large number of her Ladyship's friends put out to the Deccan, which left the Roads about 10 o'clock. —*Madras Athenæum*, July 19.

BANGALORE RACES.

Third Day, 17th July 1875.

The day was bright but with a strong wind and the usual accompaniment of Bangalore races sharp showers which, however, did no harm to anyone. The meagre entrances, giving but indifferent promise of pretty racing, kept holiday-makers away, and there was not nearly so many on the course as on the two previous days. However, though the fields were small, the racing if not close and exciting, was pretty.

The first race was fixed for half past three, and even at that hour it was not too hot for silk.

The charger race was the first on the card. When the betting commenced the money was all on Warwick but when it became known that Artaxerxes had been brought down from Secunderabad by a certain sporting doctor well known in Bangalore, a sudden change took place and the Deccan horse went suddenly up to favourite.

The Charger Stakes.—Value Rs. 300. For all officers' horses that have been ridden on parade before and have not run during the meeting. 1 mile. G. B. English and Colonial horses 11 st. 7 lbs. Arab and Country breds 9 st 7 lbs. To name at noon the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 75 P. P.

		st	lb		
Captain Kenny's	b w h Warwick	11	7	Mr Parker	1
Mr Todd's	b aus g Artaxerxes	11	7	Mr Major	2

The horses got off well together but Mr. Major had the lead. He made the pace a cracker for the first quarter, but could not shake off Warwick; after that the pace was slow, the great Greek had spent his powers at first and when the pair got to the foot of the hill, Warwick had the race easy. Mr. Major rode quietly behind not forcing the pace or even trying more than a twelve anna gallop. He thought to catch his opponent napping and kept quiet until within 20 yards of the post but it was not in his horse. Old Warwick lengthened his stride and won easily by a length and a half in the bad time of 2m. 9s.

The next race was really an interesting one. Dartmoor's performance on Tuesday and the reputation he brought from Bombay induced many good judges to back him, even against such cracks as Marquis and Chieftain—while Chieftain had shown up so badly on the second day that the race was considered a gift for Marquis. However, the rider was judiciously changed and Oomer, who knows the little horse so well, was put up. This did not in the least alter the public's opinion of the result. In the Pari Mutuel Marquis was as great a favorite as he was in the Lotteries.

Bedouin Handicap.—Value Rs. 350. For all Arabs. R. C. Handicap to be declared at 9 A.M., the day before the race. Acceptances to be with the Secretary by noon. No start money. Entrance on 1st March Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 75, 15th June Rs. 100.

Mysore Confederates' b a gal Chieftain, 8 st 10 lb ... 1
Mr Covey's b a h Marquis, 9 st 0 lb Vinall ... 2
Mr. Downall's g a h Dartmoor, 8 st 8 lb Finch ... 3

Dartmoor was on the inside, Chieftain next to him, and Marquis on the outside. Dartmoor and Chieftain paced the [illegible] together. Marquis a little behind but Vinall before the lot reached the mile post had brought Marquis up a little. Dartmoor now fell behind but again took his place before he reached the half mile from home and from that to the top of the hill they were in line. At the hill the Grey began to fail and the race was left to Marquis and Chieftain—when well in the straight it was seen that Chieftain was leading, half way up, Finch and Vinall had both used the whip, but the former seeing it was useless, gave up. Vinall persevered, but Oomer regardless of his not being pressed, continued to ride and came in an easy winner by 4 lengths.—Time 2m. 29s. R. C.

The Grand Stand Stakes was such a certainty for Lord Clifden, that mindful of the 5 per cent. deduction no tickets or hardly any were put in the Pari Mutuel; 6 on Lord Clifden and one on Victorian was the amount of investments—Lord Clifden came out looking very fit and Victorian was not so unfit as was popularly supposed.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Value Rs. 500. A piece of plate presented by the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell. Two miles. For all Maidens. Weight for age and class. Previous winners once 5 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 9 lbs. extra. Maidens of the day allowed 3 lbs. Rupees 75 for a start. Entrance 1st January Rs. 50, 1st March Rs. 75, 1st May Rs. 100, 15th June Rs. 200.

Mr Pilgrim's b aus c Lord Clifden, 8 st 11 lbs, Williamson... 1
Mr Henry's b w h Victorian, 8 st 11 lbs ... 2

The lead was taken by Victorian who had Lord Clifden on his quarter, the pace was slow; the first three quarters were done in 1m. 40s. but after passing the winning post speed was put on and the next quarter was done under even time and from the mile post the pace was good, the last mile being done in 1m. 58s., won in a Canter. Lord Clifden went round quietly never attempting to pass his opponent until a few yards from home when Williamson loosed his head for a moment and he shot forward winning by half a length in 4m. 6s.

The Arab Handicap brought out four starters and the Pari Mutuel followed the lead of the lottery, Lachin being made a dead favorite.

Arab Handicap.—For all Arab horses. Rs. 350. 1 Mile. Rs. 100 for acceptance.

H H Aga Khan's b a h Lachin, 9 st 0 lbs ... 1
Mr Pilgrim's b a h Meteor, 8 st 8 lbs ... 2
Mr Abdool Raimon's b a h Kew Mirth, 8 st 0 lbs ... 3
Mr Merry's g a h Dhuhallow, 7 st 10 lbs Ponchu ... 4

The horses got off to a good start, Lachin being behind and the others so close that they seemed to be one horse. The pace was good to the hill but just at the top of it Dhuhallow compounded, and Kew Mirth shortly afterwards, leaving the race to Lachin and Meteor, to the distance it was the latter's race, but Hackney using the whip brought up Lachin, when Meteor collapsed and the Aga's horse won easily in even time. Meteor second, Kew Mirth who came a second time third.

Fenella in the next race was favourite in the Lotteries and there was no change in the Pari Mutuel, the same betting on the course as the previous day. The mare looked much better than she did when running in the trial stakes and has no doubt come up considerably.

Colonial Handicap.—For all colonial horses. Rs. 350. 1 Mile. Rs. 100 for acceptance.

Mr. Pilgrim's br w m Fenella, 8 st 7 lbs Williamson ... 1
Mr. Covey's b w g Hunter, 8 st 4 lbs Vinall ... 2
Mr. Parker's b w g Red Deer, 8 st 0 lbs Donaldson ... 3

The start was a good one but Red Deer overpowering his rider rushed to the front taking a decided lead, Hunter next and Fenella waiting a couple of lengths behind. The pace was a cracker from the start to the finish but Red Deer destroyed his own, and Hunter's chances. He led to the hill but there his bolt was shot and Fenella coming up passed Hunter easily and won in first rate time, viz. 1m. 52s.

For the following plate—only two horses started. Turin and Chieftain; as the latter horse had run a hard race previously and Turin had showed such good form in the second dealer's plate at Bombay, many thought he would win, and though Chieftain is such a grand horse as many tickets were on the Bombay horse as on the local one.

The Galloway Plate.—Value Rs. 300. For all Arab galloways. R C and a distance. Weight for age. Rs. 50 for a start. Entrance on 1st January Rs. 50, 1st March Rs. 75, 1st May Rs. 100, 15th June Rs. 150.

Mysore Confederates b a gal Chieftain, 8 st 7 lbs ... 1
Mr. Abdool Rahimons b a gal Turin, 8 st 5 lbs ... 2

The race is easily described—Turin led on sufferance to the top of the hill when Chieftain came away and won easily.—Time R C.—2m. 29s.

The Waler Purse.—Value Rs. 500. For all Colonial horses. R C Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous season to carry 3 lbs.; oftener 5 lbs. extra. Winners of the meeting once 5 lbs oftener 7 lbs additional, Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Rupees 50 for a start. Entrance on 1st January Rs 50, 1st March Rs 75, 1st May Rs 100, 15th June Rs 150.

Mr. Covey names b aus g Timbertop }
Mr. Covey s b w m B ue Mantle } Walk over.

—*Madras Athenæum*.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—No. 1730, dated 1st May 1875.

Read—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1874, furnished by the Registrar, Chief Court.

The Report was received on the 15th April, 11 days earlier than last year.

The opening paragraphs of the Report, having reference to the state of crime, will be considered in connection with the Police Report for the year. On the present occasion His Honor will confine his observations to the portion which deals with the administration of criminal justice.

2. As in the year 1873, so in the year under report, the administration of criminal justice proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily, and there is little in the Report submitted calling for unfavourable criticism.

3. It is matter for satisfaction that the Judges are able to report that the continued decrease of heinous crime and the more frequent use made by district officers of the enhanced powers conferred upon them by Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code led to a large diminution in the number of sessions cases, *viz.*, from 523 to 263. His Honor is also glad to observe that the measures taken by the court at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor for securing the infliction of adequate punishments upon habitual offenders have proved effective; for it appears that in 1874 there was a marked increase in the severity of sentences passed; while at the same time the number of persons shown to have been convicted twice or more diminished from 2,306 in 1873 to 1,761 in the year under report.

4. The preventive jurisdiction of the courts in regard to taking security from bad characters has also continued to be exercised within many districts with vigour and with the best results; in the districts of the Lahore division especially, where it was worked with great energy and upon a concerted system, it was followed by a marked decrease of offences against property. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note the testimony borne in the report to the fact that the instructions of the Government and the Chief Court in reference to this class of cases have been kept in mind, and the greatest care taken to prevent abuse of the provisions of the law.

5. Again, among other favorable features in the returns, it is noticed that there was great improvement in the realization of fines inflicted, the amount being 61 per cent. of the amount imposed, as compared with 57 per cent. in the preceding year; that greater effort were made to put down perjury—prosecutions for the offence of fabricating false evidence having increased from 191 to 271, and resulted in the conviction or committal of 246 persons; that compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints was awarded more freely than theretofore; and, lastly, that cases were, as a rule, disposed of promptly,—the average duration of cases in magisterial courts having fallen from 9 to 8 days, and the average duration of revision cases in the Chief Court from 20 to 17 days.

6. But though the general results of the year are undoubtedly favourable, there are not a few points brought to notice in the Report in which improvement is called for, and which the Lieutenant-Governor commends to the careful attention of judicial officers. Thus the preventive jurisdiction still requires in many districts and divisions to be more *systematically* worked. Again persistent vigilance is necessary on the part of district officers to prevent the disposal of cases involving habitual offenders by Magistrates of grades lower than 1st class. The preliminary examination of complainants in non-bailable cases is not sufficiently attended to, save in the districts of Gurdaspur and Muzaffargarh, and greater care is still required in fixing the amount of fines imposed with reference to the circumstances of the parties upon whom they are inflicted.

Further, it is observed that notwithstanding the diminished number of sessions cases, the average duration of trials increased in all divisions but Amritsar, Peshawar and the Derajat; that the average duration of appeals to district officers increased from 4 to 6 days; and that in the Chief Court the average duration of cases on the reference side increased from 17 to 23 days.

7. Upon the whole, however, so far as can be gathered from the returns and reports of the Chief Court and of local officers, the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to be well satisfied with the manner in which criminal justice has been administered during the year; he is gratified to observe that the judges have arranged to keep an effective supervision over the proceedings of magistrates in reference to punishments inflicted upon old offenders and to exercise freely their powers of revision, and he begs to convey to them his cordial thanks for the co-operation he has invariably received from them in carrying out measures for the more effectual repression of crime; but he desires to bring to their notice an omission which detracts from the completeness and value of their Report, *viz.*, that there is no reference therein to the inspectional tours of the judges, nor any record of the conclusions arrived at by the judges so employed. His Honor will be glad if this can be supplied in future.

Ordered.—That copy of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to the Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of Judges, and for annexure to and circulation with the Report.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor
T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CRICKET.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

(*Daily News*, June 29.)

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the undergraduates of the two great seats of learning inaugurated this now annual and interesting contest, on Lord's Ground, in the year 1827, men, whose names are immortalised in the history of cricket, to wit, Herbert, junior, the most accomplished "keeper" that ever stood behind the wicket; and E. H. Pickering, the "point" of that or any other age; with other celebrities of scarcely inferior calibre having taken part in it. The match has, with occasional intermissions, been played ever since, and without any break since 1838, the present being the 41st match, each having won nineteen, and two having been drawn. The present being so to speak, the "rubber" game, was invested with more than ordinary interest, more especially as both Elevens have passed so successfully through their preliminary engagements, though "public form" is at best but a poor indication of future successes, so much depending on surrounding circumstances, such as weather, wickets, &c., and, above all, the "glorious uncertainty" of cricket. Dire was the disappointment experienced by the many thousands who, notwithstanding the steady downpour, had assembled yesterday at Lord's Ground in the hope of witnessing the match, and for whose accommodation special preparations had been made by the executive. In order to protect the wickets from the injurious effects of the rain, tarpaulins had been spread over them since Saturday night in anticipation of the downfall which commenced about half-past ten on Sunday night, and continued at intervals up to one o'clock yesterday. At half-past one an inspection of the wickets was made by Mr. Fitzgerald and the two captains, and it was determined that a start should be made at two o'clock. Mr. Longman then tossed, and Riddley cried correctly, and elected to commence defensive operations, for which purpose he sent in Webbe and Lang who were opposed by Sharpe (Pavilion end) and Sims. The Oxford score was opened with a bye, and Webbe scored the first run from the bat by a three to square-leg in Sim's first over. Lang hit a three from each bowler, and Webbe a three and a four to leg, and a cut for three of Sharpe, which brought the score up to 30, when the first change of bowling (Patterson for Sims) took place. The next heavy hit was an off-drive for four by Lang from Patterson; then Webbe gave half a chance twice in the slips. Patterson delivered seven consecutive maiden overs, but his next three yielded ten runs, which carried the score up to 69, when Greenfield was substituted for Patterson. Webbe drove the slow bowler's second ball for four to the off. This he supplemented with a three to leg from Greenfield, and a brace of fours (leg hit and off-drive) from Sharpe. At 86 Sims resumed the attack, and bowled a maiden. Sharpe's next over saw the last of Webbe, who was finely indeed caught low down by Smith who was fielding at third man up. The score now stood at 86, of which the retiring batsman had made 55 by some capital play, his leg hitting being remarkably fine, six out of seven fours being in that direction; his other important hits were five threes and three twos. Next came Campbell, who having made a single was disposed of exactly like his predecessor—two for 90. Lang was now joined by his Captain, and at 2 35 three figures were posted. Ridley drove Sharpe to the on for 4, and Lang effected two threes and a four, while singles only were obtained off Sims. At 133 Lang, who had been given in, on appeal for a catch at wicket, a short time before, was clean bowled by Sims, making the third wicket for 133, of which he had made 45 by two fours, five threes, three twos, &c. On Pulman joining Ridley the rain once more fell steadily, and for an hour and ten minutes the game was suspended, the total at that time being 135. The spectators grew very impatient for a renewal of hostilities, which took place at 5.40, Patterson going on to bowl on the wet wicket. Three overs were now bowled for a single, and then—viz. at 140—Patterson bowled Ridley's leg-stump for a spirited innings of 21. Briggs followed, made a two to leg, and at 147 he gave a chance to Smith at cover-point, which that very energetic field secured. Only three runs were added when Royle fell to a ball of Patterson's, letting in Buckland. The light was wretchedly bad, in fact at times it was difficult to see across the ground. In the fifth over he received Buckland was badly missed at slip off Patterson's bowling, and the let-off proved expensive to Cambridge, Buckland taking advantage of it by hitting both bowlers freely, and quickly taking the score up to 182, when Greenfield's slows were again tried. At 184 Sims went on again, and he bowled Buckland in his second over, the total denoting 186 for seven wickets. Game, who took the vacant place, made a two to the off from Sims, and then the bell rung for the cessation of play, which will be resumed this morning, weather permitting, at eleven o'clock prompt. The score now stands as under.

Oxford.—First Innings.

Mr. A. J. Webbe, c Smith, b Sharpe	55
Mr. T. W. Lang, b Sims	45
Mr. D. Campbell, c Smith, b Sharpe	1
Mr. A. W. Ridley, b Patterson	21
Mr. W. W. Pulman, not out	19
Mr. R. Briggs, c Smith, b Sharpe	2
Mr. V. Royle, b Patterson	1
Mr. F. M. Buckland, b Sims	22
Mr. W. H. Game, not out	2
Mr. H. G. Tylecote, to bat	
Mr. W. Foord-Kelcey, to bat	
B 15, l-b 3, w 2	20
Total	188

The Cambridge Eleven are as follows: Mr. F. J. Greenfield, Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. G. H. Longman, Mr. W. Blacker, Hon. E. Lyttelton, Mr. H. M. Sims, Mr. G. Macan, Mr. W. S. Patterson, Mr. C. M. Sharpe, Mr. A. F. Smith, and Mr. H. A. Hamilton.

(Second Day.)

The disappointment experienced on Monday by the nine or ten thousand spectators who had assembled at Lord's to witness the play in this great and exciting match was more than compensated by the agreeable change in the weather yesterday, and the improved character of the cricket played. The company could not have numbered less than twelve thousand, including a large instalment of ladies, the Pavilion enclosures, grand stand, tavern, and every available inch of 'vantage ground being occupied, a compact ring of foot people, ten or twelve deep, flanked by many rows of carriages surrounding the arena. When stumps were drawn on Monday night, Oxford was supposed to have much the best of the game, they having obtained 188 runs for the loss of seven wickets. Play was announced to being at eleven o'clock sharp, and at a few minutes subsequently Pulman with 19 and Game with 2 obtained overnight, re-occupied their respective wickets, Patterson opening the bowling from the Nursery and Sharpe from the Pavilion wickets. Pulman got 2 to square leg from the first ball bowled. Game cut Patterson for a couple, and from the last ball of the same over he ran in the drive, and, missing, was easily stumped—eight for 193. Only two runs were added when Tylecote, who followed in, also followed out, being easily caught at point. Foord-Kelcey, having brought 200 on to the tell-tale by a leg-hit for two, was caught slip; and so the three remaining wickets fell for 12 runs, the innings culminating at 11.35 for 200 exact, made from the under-quoted bowling:

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Sharpe	68·2	29	89	5	0
Sims	26	14	50	2	2
Patterson	41	21	31	3	0
Greenfield	7	3	10	0	0

After the customary interval Cambridge essayed to bat with Greenfield and Lucas, the first pair of Oxford bowlers being Lang and Foord-Kelcey, the last named delivering from the Pavilion wicket. Greenfield steered the fast bowler through the slips for four, then four runs only came from 12 overs, the wickets being exceedingly difficult to play on, owing to the sun and wind having just "crusted" the surface. One ball of Foord-Kelcey's struck Greenfield on the arm; another short-pitched one got up and caught the wicket-keeper in the face; while the third passed over both batsman's and keeper's heads into long-stops hands. Lucas now got Lang to the boundary for four at leg, and Greenfield evoked a general cheer for a splendid drive, nearly straight, which landed amongst the company in the Pavilion enclosure. The score was by this hit brought up to 27, when Ridley went on for Lang. Kelcey's next over proved fatal to Greenfield, who could not help putting a popping ball into point's hands. As usual Longman came in first wicket down, and several overs were cautiously played. Then Lucas and Longman each hit Foord-Kelcey to leg for four, and the total having reached 39, Lucas was easily taken at point. Blacker was his successor, and he began with a cut for three. Longman had a narrow escape at short leg, and thence forward runs came very rapidly, 19 being hit from the next half-dozen overs—and the total to 59, when Lang relieved Foord-Kelcey. The change, however, produced no immediate result, so after five overs the fast bowler resumed at 71. Buckland also took the place of Ridley, and six overs were bowled for two singles. By good and steady play the score was hit to 90, when Royle was introduced as a bowler, and in the over after the change Buckland clean bowled Blacker's off-stump—three for 93. Lyttelton came in, and the first hundred was completed at ten minutes to two. Only two singles, one by each batsman, were added, when Longman was caught at point for a good innings of 40, though he had a fair share of luck. He was replaced by Sims, and at 109 Foord-Kelcey took another spell. Runs now came freely, and a further change (Lang for Kelcey) was deemed expedient at 123. This change answered, as the new bowler drove Sims on to his wicket, which he hit at 131, Macan filling the vacancy and receiving the balance of the over. His stay, however, was not a protracted one, as Lang bowled him with a nearly full pitch shortly after, the total being 135. Patterson had hardly joined Lyttelton when the hon. Gentleman was caught and bowled by Lang, seven wickets being now down for 136. At the fall of this wicket the bell rang for luncheon, and at 3·12 play was resumed by Smith filling the vacated place. Ridley's slows were again introduced at Buckland's wicket, and the score had reached 144 when Smith elevated a ball which Royle, fielding at cover-point, just managed to secure while running hard. Sharpe was the tenth man, but had to part from Patterson in the sixth subsequent over, when Patterson was taken at point and Hamilton came to the fore. Between them the batsmen put on nine, and then Hamilton was stumped, the innings being up for 163, which resulted from the following bowling—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Lang	35	15	48	5	0
Foord-Kelcey	20	17	21	1	0
Ridley	20	9	21	1	0
Buckland	23	11	34	3	0
Royle	9	3	8	0	0

Oxford, with lead of 39, entered on their second innings at ten minutes past four with Webbe and Lang, Sharpe and Patterson being the Light Blue bowlers. Nine runs were made from as many overs, and then a great shout announced that something had happened, and that something was Lang easily caught and bowled by Sharpe. In the very next over the applause was repeated, as Sharpe upset Campbell's middle and leg stumps, making the two first Oxford wickets for 5. Ridley now came to the rescue, and Webbe drove Patterson to the on for four, but after making a couple of singles the redoubtable Oxford captain, on whom so many placed their faith, put a ball safely into point's hands. Pulman, another remarkably stiff bat followed, and very steadily the score was raised to 34 when Webbe was very finely caught by Blacker running from slip to short-leg, at which the cheering was again tremendous on the part of Cambridge. Five such wickets for 31 runs looked like winning, but Briggs and Pulman got together, and by dint of good play, despite the excellent fielding of Cambridge, they hit the score to 58, when Greenfield's slows were requisitioned and in his second over the desired separation took place. Pulman being bowled off his legs, half the wickets being thus down for 64. Here Royle came in, and ten runs were added, when Pulman was stumped for the highest and decidedly best innings on his side. Game followed, and began hitting in his wonted free style scoring the first five (one for overthrow) in the match. Patterson took the ball from Greenfield at 87, and at 99 Sims replaced Sharpe. At 109 Game was taken at mid-on for a merry innings of 22, and Buckland who followed by Patterson's next ball. Patterson was bowling in rare form when Tylecote came in, what runs were scored being from Sim's bowling. At 119 Sharpe was reinstated, and from his second over Royle was stumped for a very useful 21. Foord-Kelcey and Tylecote kept together until the score reached 137, when the former was caught at the wicket, Mr. Hamilton thus redeeming previous omissions. The innings closed at 6-4, the analysis of the bowling being as under—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Sharpe	37	14	66	6	0
Patterson	34	12	44	3	0
Greenfield	7	2	9	1	0
Sims	5	1	14	0	0

As it wanted a few minutes to seven, Longman sent in Sharpe and Hamilton to play out time. Lang delivered the only over bowled, from the first ball of which Sharpe made a four to square leg, and then the stumps were drawn. Cambridge has now 171 runs to get to win this fine match, which may be said to belong at present to "anybody"—although Oxford, having obtained the runs and their opponents having to get them, may be considered to have a trifle the best of it. Should the weather continue fine we shall still expect to see the star of Cambridge in the ascendant at the finish.

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EXCITING FINISH.

Since 1868 there has not been a third day's play in this match, and never during the long series of years through which it has formed a conspicuous item in the Cricket Calendar, has there been a better contested match from start to finish than that which was brought to a successful conclusion at Lord's yesterday. In all but prejudiced minds, the elevens of 1875 were by common consent admitted to be above the average in point of general merit, and their performance had been so uniformly good that everything pointed to a close and exciting finish when they met to play the conquering game on the time-honoured greensward at St. John's-wood. These expectations were realised to the letter yesterday in the presence of nearly 8,000 spectators on whose memories the scene will doubtless be indelibly impressed for the remainder of their lives. Briefly we may state the game was won by Oxford, at five minutes past four, by six runs only. Precisely as announced the preparatory bell rang at noon, and at eleven minutes subsequently the field was set. The overnight not outs were Sharpe with four and Hamilton who had not made any sign, and the Oxford bowlers were Lang from the nursery wicket, and Buckland from the Pavilion. The score was opened by Hamilton with a drive to the off for two, which if properly returned would have endangered the striker's wicket. Sharpe then made a very fine leg hit for four, and a single was got from each of the next four overs. The Cambridge wicket keeper having added a couple of twos, interposed his leg where his bat should have been, and was given out on appeal to Lang—one for 21. He was followed by Lucas, who played the remaining ball of the over, and the second ball of Lang's next he got finely to leg for four, but failed to keep Buckland out of his wicket, the second man thus failing prematurely for 26. Hereupon Longman, who was warmly greeted on emerging from the Pavilion, joined Sharpe, who was playing exceedingly well, and runs came very steadily until 38 were accumulated, when Ridley essayed to bowl at Lang's wicket, and nine runs having been hit from his first and Buckland's subsequent overs, the ball was transferred from the last named to Foord-Kelcey. A three to the on by Longman, and a four to the opposite direction by Sharpe in Ridley's third over caused him to relinquish in favour of Royle, who began with three maiden overs, while with third ball of the fourth he clean bowled Sharpe, which feat was hailed with tumultuous cheers, by the Oxonians. Of the 59 then registered 29 were credited to Sharpe, whose innings was deserving of all praise. Blacker followed in, and made a single from the last ball of the over, while Longman got a three from each bowler. Bad luck pursued Blacker, who now played a ball of Royle's on to his wicket—four for 67. He was replaced by Greenfield, who, with his captain, played steady and good cricket, the good fielding of the Oxonians preventing anything but singles for some time, and at 76 of the total Longman was bowled by a shooter of Royle's. A moiety of the Cantabs' wickets down for considerably less than half the runs was anything but a gratifying state of things for the Light blue backers, and 2 and 3 to 1 were now laid on Oxford. Then Lyttelton faced the old Hurst Johnian, and matters improved considerably, as many as 19 runs being hit pretty equally off the next eleven overs, and here an event occurred which might have lost Oxford the game. Lyttelton skied a ball, which was so long in the air that when it came it fell through Lang's hands at mid-on, whereupon cheers and counter-cheers followed. Foord-Kelcey having failed to make any impression on the wickets, was changed for Buckland at 97, and a three to leg by Lyttelton brought up 100, amid the ringing cheers of the Light Blue division. Then Oxford had it all their own way, Greenfield being easily caught at mid-off for a very serviceable and well-played 14—six for 101. On Sims joining Lyttelton the latter drove the last ball of the over for two; he also cut the same bowler, and drove him to the on for two, in the following over, and was again missed by Lang (a very hot chance) at mid-on, at which there was more shouting. Buckland meanwhile bowled so well that only a single was got from his first four overs, and then Sims snicked him for three, and drove Royle to the off for four. In Buckland's next over Lyttelton made a splendid square-leg hit towards the Grand Stand, which every one thought was a safe four, but Webbe ran up from long-leg and caught the ball splendidly, running sideways, within a yard of the ring. This magnificent catch fairly "brought down the house," and it is not too much to say that its realisation won the match for Oxford—seven for 114. Here Patterson came in, and very steadily he played. After making four singles, he cut Buckland well for three, and Sims drove the next ball hard to the on-side for four. A single each followed from Royle's deliveries, which brought the tally to 126, when rain came on, and the players retired to the pavilion. There was every appearance of a wet afternoon, and fears were entertained that the match would not be played out. As the rain continued, the dinner-bell was rung, and at the end of an hour, there being a temporary lull, the crowd, who pertinaciously kept their seats all the time, unwilling to lose a single ball, were clamorous for a renewal of hostilities, and at 3·37 the field again turned out, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. A close finish now appeared inevitable, and the cheering and excitement increased as the score advanced. Lang went on to bowl, vice Buckland, after the recess, and delivered a maiden over. Patterson was loudly applauded for driving Royle to the off boundary for four, while Sims sent Lang to square-leg for a couple. Sims hit very resolutely, cutting Lang sweetly for four and driving him for two in one over. This brought the score to 143, when Buckland was reinstated, but Sims cut him for three, and Patterson propelled him to square-leg for two. These men looked like quickly setting the business, so rapidly did they pile up the runs; and now the astute Oxford captain, thinking he had allowed matters to go quite far enough put himself on in place of Buckland when 14 runs only were wanted to win. With his first ball he clean bowled Patterson, at which the applause was tremendous, and Macan came in. He obtained a single, and Sims drove Ridley's third ball to the on for four, amidst another volley of Cambridge cheers. Ridley now put Lang on at Royle wicket, a leg-bye was scored and a no-ball, bringing the score to 168, or seven to win. Sims now came to grief; he drove the last ball of Lang's over finely to long-on, nearly down to the enclosure, and there Pulman caught it splendidly, the catch eliciting a perfect whirlwind of cheers. Sims played a capital inning of 39—in which were five fours, two threes, three twos, &c. Smith, who was last man, walked to the wicket with apparent confidence, his head an arms bare. It certainly was a trying moment for him. Exposed to the earnest gaze of nearly ten thousand excited spectators, he took guard, and amid breathless silence Ridley bowled him two balls which he "played," but the third beat him, and so at five minutes past four Oxford won the rubber game by six runs only. To adequately describe the scene of excitement which followed would be no easy task. The Oxonians shied their caps in the air and rushed towards the Pavilion, but they were intercepted by the crowd who seized the Oxford captain and bore him away in triumph. The more sober-minded congratulated him upon their well-earned victory of which they may indeed feel proud, for finer all round cricket (with the exception of a few pardonable mistakes in the field) was never witnessed than that exhibited throughout this truly grand and exciting match. The exact number of visitors who passed though the turnstiles were 7,388 on the first day, 12,697 on the second and 5,002 on the third; altogether with the members, over 31,000 witnessed the match. The bowling in this innings and full score are subjoined.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Mr Lang	14	2	33	2	0
Mr Buckland	22	8	38	2	0
Mr Ridley	43	1	16	2	0
Mr Foord-Kelcey	15	4	23	0	0
Mr Royle	28	7	51	4	0

[illegible] Lang bowled two no-balls.

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr A J Webbe, c Smith, b Sharpe	55	c Blacker, b Sharpe	21
Mr T W Lang, b Sims	45	c and b Sharpe	2
Mr D Campbell, c Smith, b Sharpe	1	b Sharpe	0
Mr A W Ridley, b Patterson	21	c Smith, b Patterson	2
Mr W W Pulman, c Blacker, b Sharpe	25	st Hamilton, b Sharpe	30
Mr R Briggs, c Smith, b Sharpe	2	b Greenfield	12
Mr V Royle, b Patterson	1	st Patterson, b Sharpe	21
Mr F M Buckland, b Sims	22	b Patterson	0
Mr W H Game, st Hamilton, b Patterson	5	c Lucas, b Patterson	22
Mr H G Tylecote, c Greenfield b Sharpe	1	not out	12
Mr W Foord-Kelcey, not out	2	c Hamilton, b Sharpe	11
B 15, l-b 3, w 2	20	B 4	4
Total	200	Total	137

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr F G Greenfield, c [illegible]ley, b Kelcey	12	c Campbell, b Royle	14
Mr A P Lucas, c Buckland, b Ridley	19	b Buckland	5
Mr G H Longman, c Ridley, b Buckland	40	b Royle	[illegible]
Mr W Blacker, b Buckland	19	b Royle	1
Hon E Lyttelton, c and b Lang	23	c Webbe, b Buckland	20
Mr H Sims, hit w, b Lang	5	c Pulman, b Lang	39
Mr G Macan, b Lang	2	not out	1
Mr W S Patterson, c Ridley, b Buckland	12	b Ridley	18
Mr A F Smith, c Royle, b Lang	3	b Ridley	0
Mr C M Sharpe, not out	6	b Royle	29
Mr H A Hamilton, st Tylecote, b Lang	5	l b w, b Lang	11
B 11, l-b 6	17	B 1, l-b 4, n-b 2	7
Total	163	Total	[illegible]

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ......£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET, a well-furnished Upper-storey Commodious HOUSE, situated at Breach Candy Road. Rent very moderate.

Also to be let, a Commodious Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Kurruck Road, near Gibbs's Road, lately vacated by E. Deschamps, Esq. Apply to the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1 Double-barrel Breech-loading Rifle, Dougall's Lock-fast 12 Bore in Case, complete, with Forsyth's Swedding Machine.

JUST RECEIVED REAL MOCHA COFFEE.
Apply to the Undersigned.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level rescapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

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TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

The extensive reputation of our having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil agaist such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped on the high *Screw Tops*. None are genuine without our stamp on the screw-top.

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127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

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THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.



SCALES

Adapted to the STANDARD of all Nations, and Carefully Packed for Shipping.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

WAREHOUSES:
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E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BRITISH TABLE LINEN AND TOWELS.
AT MODERATE COST, FOR CASH.

From our arrangements with one of the first Belfast Manufacturers, we are now enabled to offer these Goods at the following Low Rates:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS—Washed and Hemmed for immediate use. Spot, Lily, Fern or Ivy Patterns, rich centres with Greek Border	5/8	10 8	12 0
		12 8	14 0
	3/4	13 8	15 0
		15 0	17 0
SUPER D'OYLEYS—Of the Finest Damask, Special Designs		9 8	10 0
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK—Cut to suit any size table, at a great saving of cost. Neat Centres with Handsome Borders; most useful for Messes, &c.	2½ Yds. wide	6 8	7 8
	Per yd.	7 0	8 0

TOWELS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WHITE HONEYCOMB TOWELS—Strong and durable; ready for immediate use	Six	4 12	5 8
Extra Stout do. do.	"	5 12	6 8
WHITE TURKISH—Brown or White; the best Bath Towel made	"	10 8	12 0
Extra Large do. do.	"	16 0	18 0
—Thoroughly enveloping the Bather. PATENT BATH TOWELS—Stretched lengthways they produce friction of an invigorating character, sideways a comparatively smooth surface for drying. They are suited for either sex, and their wear is almost endless	Each	3 8	4 8
	Six	32 0	20 0

ENGLISH BLANKETS, RUGS AND SHEETS.

SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Inches. Wide.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HORROCKSES BEST TWILLED COTTON—Very strong and durable	72	Pair	9 8	11 0
	90	,,	11 8	13 8
PILLOW-CASES—Ready for immediate use		Each	1 4	1 8
SUMMER QUILTS—Very light, Best Fancy Marsella, Handsome Designs, Double Wove		Each Full Size	12 8	14 0
		Extra Size	16 8	18 0
WOOL DOWN QUILTS—Made of best Printed Cashmere Cambric, quilted lightly with Wool. These Goods form a light Coverlet, and are invaluable to Travellers		Full Size	18 0	21 0
SCOTCH MAUDS from		Each	22 0	25 0

WHITNEY BLANKETS AND RUGS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE WHITE BLANKETS—Manufactured from picked Wool	Pair	22 0	25 0
SUPERFINE, very soft	"	25 0	28 0
EXTRA SUPER, a special article	"	30 0	34 0
The Same Quality, made extra large	"	33 0	37 0
CRIB BLANKETS—Very fine and light	"	13 8	15 0
FINE SCARLET BLANKETS—Full size, forming a comfortable bed-covering	Each	11 8	13 0
	Pair	22 0	25 0
EXTRA LARGE, made in a special quality	"	30 0	34 0
Our celebrated Whitney Rug, seven feet long, and wide in proportion, made of good wool, very soft and light	Each	15 8	17 8
		17 8	19 8
		19 8	21 8
FINE AUSTRIAN RUGS—Very light	"	22 0	25 0
THE NORFOLK RUG, the best coverlet made, well-suited for Ladies, very warm and light	"	35 0	40 0
	"	38 0	43 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW PLAN.—The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. to 103 per cent. in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, January 1875. Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 ......£ 76,925
Do. 1862 ......£300,690
Do. 1872 ......£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,276 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,300.

CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ......£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ......£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were £987,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No *Liability* of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

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